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Thursday, June 24, 1971
Asadha 3, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, June 24, 1971/
Asadha 3, 1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Sri Prakasa, who passed away at Varanasi on the 23rd June, 1971, at the age of 81.

An illustrious son of an illustrious father, and a distinguished Parliamentarian, Shri Sri Prakasa was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1934 to 1947, Constituent Assembly 1946-50 and of Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. He was also elected to the First Lok Sabha but resigned on becoming Governor. Essentially a man of letters and a popular writer, he was a great educationist and an administrator. A stalwart of the old generation of patriots and freedom fighters, greatly respected for his erudition, scholarship and deep learning, he was always progressive in his views, bold and practical in expressing his opinions on social reforms and economic problems and political affairs. In his chequered public life, he held the offices of the Central Minister of Commerce and Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the Governor of the States of Assam and

Maharashtra and Chancellor of Kashi Vidyapeeth. In his passing away, the country has lost an eminent statesman.

We mourn the loss of this distinguished son of India and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, we mourn today the passing away of a veteran Congressman, a valiant freedom fighter and an elder and distinguished statesman. He served the nation with distinction for more than 60 years and shouldered many and varied responsibilities in the political, administrative and diplomatic spheres. He will be remembered not only as a politician but as a man of wide culture and knowledge, not only for the many high and important posts which he held but also for his association with many institutions and organisations.

As you have mentioned he was a man of varied interests and in debate and in his writings, he dealt not only with serious subjects but tried to find light-heartedness wherever it was possible to do so. He was a close friend of my family and I knew him from my early childhood. My last meeting with him took place only a few months ago, when I called on him in a Calcutta hospital. A series of domestic tragedies cast a shadow on his later years. Yet, he continued to work and retained his interest in national affairs right up to the last.

We share the sorrow of the bereaved family and I request you to convey our condolences to them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, on behalf of our party, we associate ourselves with the sorrow expressed and the respect paid to that eminent figure, the departed soul. We have no personal knowledge of him, but his public activities were known to us through newspapers and various other publications. So, we think it is a loss to the country and we pay our condolences to the bereaved family. Please convey our expression of sorrow to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री एस. एम. मुखर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री श्री प्रकाश जी की मृत्यु से पहले, कम से कम पांच साल या छः साल पहले मैं काफी उनके निकट तक पहुंच गया था क्योंकि ब्रिटिश इंडिया कॉर्पोरेशन के चेयरमैन के रूप में वे ज्यादातर कानपुर में ही रहते थे। बनारस के विद्यार्थी जीवन में भी मैंने देखा है कि वे अपने दार्शनिक पिता के कदमों पर चला करते थे। केवल राजनीति में ही नहीं बल्कि दर्शन शास्त्र और राजनीति, दोनों को मिला कर उन्होंने अपना जीवन व्यतीत किया। मुझे मासूम है उन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन लिखने पढ़ने में ही बिताया। केवल राजनीतिज्ञ कहकर ही अगर हम उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ हमारी भूल होगी क्योंकि राजनीति तो उनके जीवन का केवल एक अंग थी परन्तु राजनीति से भी बढ़कर वे एक ऐसे मनुष्य थे जो कि धर्म की प्रतिमूर्ति थे। मजदूर आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेने के फलस्वरूप मेरा उनसे काफी झगड़ा भी हुआ। जब भी मैं उनके पास जाता था तो क्रोधित होकर जाता था और यह सोच कर जाता था कि झगड़ा कसंगा लेकिन जब वापिस आता था तो एक दोस्त बनकर। मुझे वे शब्द आए भी याद है जोकि उन्होंने ब्रिटिश इंडिया कॉर्पोरेशन छोड़ने से पहले एक बार कहे थे, मैं उनको रिप्रीट करना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा था कि जीवन में आज तुम एक ऐसे पद पर पहुंच गए हो जहाँ तुम

जनता की सेवा कर सकते हो, सेवा तुम करते रहना लेकिन सेवक रहना, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि तुम जनता का शोषण करने लगे। मैं समझता हूँ राजनीतिक जीवन में और एक ऐसे मनुष्य के नाते भी हमेशा उनको याद किया जायेगा। जैसे उनके पिता को हम आज भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं उसी तरह से श्री श्री प्रकाश जी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के बाद हम उनके जीवन को सोचने कि वे कैसे धर्म की एक प्रतिमूर्ति थे। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में उन्होंने कठोर से कठोर काम किए हैं और बचपन से लेकर अन्त तक एक ऐसा, जीवन व्यतीत किया है जोकि हमारे लिए एक खुली किताब हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी एक-एक करके हमारे बीच से उठने जा रहे हैं। डा. भगवान दास के सुपुत्र के रूप में श्रीयुक्त श्री प्रकाश जी को देश प्रेम, उदारता, भारतीय जीवन मूल्यों के प्रति निष्ठा, प्रामाणिकता उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त हुई थी। वे प्राजादो के लिए लड़ें और प्राजादो के बाद देश के निर्माण में उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। केन्द्रीय मन्त्री के रूप में उन्होंने प्रशासन कुशलता की छाप बिठाई। राज्यपाल के रूप में उन्होंने राज्यपाल पद की गरिमा का निर्वाह किया। अवकाश प्राप्त करने के बाद भी देश की कीर्तमान दुर्दशा उन्हें दुखी करती रहती थी। निर्भीकता उनका स्वामाधिक गुण था। उनकी वाणी, उनकी लेखनी सदैव अन्याय, विषमता और अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग के विरुद्ध उठती रही। उनके निधन से हमारा सार्वजनिक जीवन बड़ा अकिंचन हो गया है। मैं अपने दल की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से दिवंगत नेता के प्रति विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमें उनके

बताये हुए रास्ते पर चलने की प्रेरणा दे। श्रीयुत श्री प्रकाश जी की स्मृति को सुरक्षित रखने का एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि हम उनके सपनों के भारत की रचना करके दिखायें, ऐसा भारत जो आधुनिक हो किन्तु जो प्राचीनता की नींव पर खड़ा रहे।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, in the death of Shri Sri Prakasa we have lost another valient freedom fighter. We cannot forget his love and affection, which he showed towards the people of our State when he served as our Governor. I have heard him many times when I was a student. It is a great loss to the nation as a whole. I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, Sir, and the Leader of the House. Our heart-felt condolences may be conveyed to the bereaved family.

श्री श्यामनगहन मिश्र (बंगूसराय): श्रीमन्, श्री श्री प्रकाश जी के निधन से राष्ट्रीय जीवन में ही अपूरणीय अति नहीं हुई है, बल्कि हम बहुत से व्यक्ति जो उनको बहुत करीब से जानते थे, उन के जीवन में भी एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव हुआ है। मुझे श्री श्री प्रकाश जी का स्नेह और आशीर्वाद प्राप्त करने का सौभाग्य हुआ था और एक कमेटी में हम ने बहुत दिनों तक एक साथ काम किया। आज जब वे बातें याद आती हैं तो मर्माहत हो जाता हूँ। वे बड़े स्पष्ट वक्ता थे, लेकिन बड़े स्निग्ध भी थे, और एक भी बात उन की जबान से ऐसी नहीं निकलती थी जो किसी के दिल को चोट पहुंचाती। उन्होंने अपने विचार पर किसी तरह का समझौता नहीं किया, और हमने देखा कि अतीत और वर्तमान, दोनों की भांकी उन में एक साथ बराबर मिला करती थी।

हमारी संस्कृति के वे बड़े प्रतिनिधि थे और अगर हम उन मूल्यों को आज अपने राष्ट्रीय जीवन में कायम नहीं रख सकेंगे तो हमारा राष्ट्रीय जीवन भी खतरे में हो

जायगा।

मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से दिवंगत आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धान्जलि अर्पित करता हूँ। जब मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ यानि श्रद्धान्जलि अर्पित करने की बात, तो कोई रस्मी तौर पर नहीं कहता। वे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के बड़े सैनानी थे और उनके जैसे व्यक्तियों ने जो वातावरण मुक्त में पंदा था हम उस की भीनाद अपने को मानते हैं। इसीलिए हमारी श्रद्धान्जलि कोई रस्मी तौर पर, औपचारिक तौर पर नहीं हो सकती।

मैं चाहता हूँ मैं अपनी पार्टी और अपनी तरफ से यह दिली श्रद्धान्जलि प्रकट करूँ, और आप के जरिये शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir I wish to associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister. I knew Shri Sri Prakasa when I was a civil servant when he was the Minister and later when he was the Governor of Madras and Bombay. Later, when I retired I met him when he came to Sardar Patel University as the Chancellor. Throughout my association with him I felt that he was a fair, a wonderful and good person. That was the one characteristic which impressed whoever met him. After his retirement he placed before the country his thoughts, based on his experience of public life during the period of the freedom struggle and since independence. It is through his writings during his last years that one can really appreciate the great person that he was. He kept putting before us the values of life which we seem to be forgetting, emphasizing and indicating the lines along which we should move. In his passing away we have lost a really fine good and great gentleman.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, it is a great tragedy that we have lost a great patriot. Sir, I have not seen but I have heard about him. Not only that I have also read so many articles which he used to write—what a

great contribution he made. It is most unfortunate that great patriots who had participated in the freedom struggle and also other statesmen are one by one passing away from us. A great mantle has fallen on the new generation. So, I think that we must follow his thoughts and principles which he has laid down before us. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister and other hon. Members and on my own behalf and on behalf of my party—Telangana Praja Samiti—I express my condolences.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, on behalf of my Party I pay our tributes to the hallowed memory of our departed leader who was one of the stalwarts of the freedom movement. Shri Sri Prakasa was a son of a great man. He not only participated in my many ways in the freedom struggle but he contributed to the intellectual life of our country also. I had the great privilege of meeting him first when he was the High Commissioner of Pakistan. I was at Dacca at that time. He took keen interest in the common people. Sir, this hour when our national life needs advices from men not only of erudition but also of great integrity and of the highest order that we are sorry that we have lost such a stalwart of our national movement. Again I pay our respect and also our sympathy for the departed leader.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF (Periakulam) : As one of the illustrious sons of India Shri Sri Prakasa has all along been very considerate towards minorities and minority problems. In one of his articles in the Indian Express some 12 years back he had stressed that enough representation be given to minority Muslims in all spheres of Government. I express my condolence to the bereaved family on behalf of my party.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Closure of Units due to Industrial Unrest

*691. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will

the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting with the employers' representatives was held in Delhi on the 22nd May, 1971 to discuss the labour problems in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Employers were told not to close down their units in the name of industrial unrest; and

(c) if so, the reaction of employers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employers were urged to do their utmost to avoid closures.

(c) The employers' representatives pointed out that in many cases closures were due to factors beyond the control of managements.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this Conference was convened after the conference with the labour representatives was held and the intention was that there should be no closures by the employers. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that according to Government figures given in this House nearly 268 units in Calcutta, Howrah and other places in West Bengal and according to our sources nearly 700 units are facing closure or closed. I would like to know whether any action was taken by the Government and these employers were persuaded to re-open these engineering units and other units just to provide employment to nearly a more than lakh of workers who were loitering in the streets.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, in this Conference it was pointed out to the employers that there is a bright side of our industrial concerns as well as there is a dark side which is reflected in growing number of closures. As the hon.

Member has pointed out, we have urged that they should avoid closures. Closures are not only because of labour unrest but there are certain other causes also which are beyond their control; for instance, raw material shortage. But, at the same time, it was pointed out that a number of closures had taken place due to mismanagement or some type of fraud. In that regard we would like to assure the House that we are watching it and will take early steps to see how to avoid closures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is admitted by the hon. Minister that apart from the other reasons, one of the reasons is mismanagement, fraud, misappropriation and other things done by employers. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has taken steps, in consultation with the Industrial Development Ministry, to see that investigations are conducted into such concerns under the Industries Regulation Act immediately and those concerns are taken over after the particular investigation is completed.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This question was discussed at the Indian Labour Conference as well as the Standing Labour Committee though it was not on the agenda, and there was general understanding that some measures could be taken either under the Industries Regulation Act. That is still before us. We would like to take some steps to avoid closures; because of closures, last year and the year before at the State level there were 1,652 closures involving 1,86,866 workers in 1969-70 and 929 closures involving 1,32,960 workers in 1970-71. But this exercise is not complete. Many States have yet to provide us with figures. So, this is an exercise which has just begun. Regarding the antecedents of closures also we have not yet been able to collect full information. Whenever it is available, it will be placed before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Some of the units are closed because of mismanagement, according to the hon. Minister. Therefore my question was whether the Labour Minister, in consultation with the Industrial Development Ministry, will take appropriate steps to get investigations done under the

Industries Regulation Act and see that those concerns are taken over. After independence all the strikes have been declared illegal but no closure has been declared illegal as yet. I want to know, what will happen after the investigation. Are they prepared to take them over?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said we are contemplating some sort of legislation to take this power. Then alone such action will be initiated. If we provide some sort of a prior notice, it would be possible to take action. As I said, it is under consideration.

श्री शशि भूषण : बहुत से मिलमालिकों को जिनकी मशीनें पुरानी हो जाती हैं और वह कारखाने से घातां जान छुड़ाना चाहते हैं, कलकत्ते में उन मशीनों को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जाने का लाइसेंस मिल जाता है और सरकार से लोन भी मिले जाता है। ऐसे मिलमालिकों के जो वहां से आये हैं, खास तौर से बिड़ला के बड़े बड़े मकान हमारे राष्ट्रीय बैंक तीन-तीन, चार-चार करोड़ रुपयों में खरीदते हैं। जो लोग अपने कारखाने छोड़ कर चले आ रहे हैं, बजाय इसके सरकार उनको इन्सेन्टिव दे, वह इस बात का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करती कि वह वहीं पर रहें, और अगर वह उनको छोड़े तो उनको नये लाइसेंस न दिये जायें ?

मैं सरकार से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि आज अशान्ति के नाम पर जो कारखानेदार अपने कारखाने और जगहों को बदलते हैं और सरकार उनको इसके लिये इन्सेन्टिव देती है, उनको सरकार इस बात के लिये बाध्य करेगी कि वह मजदूरों से फंसला, करके अपने पुराने कारखानों को ही चलायें। क्या सरकार इसके बारे में कुछ पिचार कर रही है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : This question should be addressed to the Minister of Industrial Development. I am not directly concerned with it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The hon. Minister said that there are two sides of this aspect, the bright side and the dark side. Of course, about the dark side, we have been able to understand and he has explained that. What is the bright side I would like to know.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : We can categorise them. Some of the industrialists are enlightened enough or do not act on such occasions abruptly. We can take some steps and avoid closure. But there are some of them, whom I said black sheep industrialists, who are not like that and make profits, speculative profits, and all that. In that respect, I said it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether it is a fact that in view of the very serious consequences of these closures on a large scale, the West Bengal Government has approached the Central Government for their approval to a Bill which they propose to bring forward and which has already been issued as an Ordinance, laying down that in the case of proposed closure, prior notice of 60 days must be given. I want to know whether that approach has been made and, if so, what is the attitude of the Central Government and why they are hesitating to give assent to it.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Labour Minister from West Bengal has approached us. We have forward our comments to the Home Ministry. Ultimately, a formal assent is to be given by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : We may take up Qs. 692 and 699 together because they are on the same subject. But I find the member in whose name Q. 699 is tabled is not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : Sir do you want to me to read Q. 699 also along with Q. 692 ?

MR. SPEAKER : You may.

Revision of decision regarding stoppage of import of Foodgrains

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*692. **SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have to change their earlier decision of stopping of foods imports this year ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the change ;

(c) whether the Government has approached other countries for import of foodgrains ; and

(d) if so, which are those countries and the quantity imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The decision was to stop concessional imports of foodgrains after 1971. The decision stands.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Our requirements for food-grain imports in 1971 have been indicated to the U. S. Government in connection with the P. L. 480 agreement. No other country has been individually approached for food-grain imports. Under P. L. 480, arrangements have so far been made for an import of 1.57 million tonnes of wheat in 1971.

Import of foodgrains

*699. **SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is likely to continue import of foodgrains from the U.S.A. under PL 480 and from other countries ;

(b) If so, the total shortfall of foodgrains during the current year ; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is envisaged that concessional imports of foodgrains including those under Title I of U.S. PL-480, would be stopped after 1971.

(b) On the basis of foodgrain production in 1970-71 being 105 million tonnes, it was estimated that shortfall for consumption would be of the order of 1.7 million tonnes. With the likelihood of higher production and better procurement the shortfall may now be less and can be estimated only when the final figures of production are available.

(c) The estimated shortfall for consumption and also the requirement for addition to buffer stocks would be met by imports under PL-480 Agreement and other arrangements during the current year.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : On 21st March, this year, the Minister for Agriculture made a statement that food imports will be stopped. On 2nd April, he signed agreement with the United States to import 1.57 million tonnes of wheat under PL 480. I would like to know one thing from the Government. They planned to have a buffer stock of 50 million tonnes of wheat. Has it been reached in 1971 ? Have they been able to stock 5 million tonnes of wheat as buffer stock in 1971 ? Is this import mainly to reinforce such stock ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : There is no inconsistency in what my senior colleague has stated because we have been consistently saying and we have also given a commitment to this hon. House that we will stop concessional imports after 1971. Therefore, in my reply also I have said that the commitment to this country, and this hon House stands.

As far as the buffer stock is concerned, despite substantial increase in the production of foodgrains and hon Members were

asking from time to time why still imports are taking place, as I have already explained, we do not want to take any risk because food is a very important item in the economy of our people and the poorer sections of our people and any price rise due to shortage, etc., affects the economy of the country. Therefore, we wanted to constitute 5 million tonnes of buffer stock by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. But fortunately for the country, our stock position now is very much satisfactory and what we wanted by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan may perhaps be reached even by the end of this year when we may have 5 million tonnes of buffer stock of foodgrains. In fact, the total stock by end June will be 7.5 to 8 million tonnes.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Has the hon. Minister taken into consideration the developing situation in Bangla Desh and the number of refugees that are pouring into this country ? Is the hon. Minister confident that with the stocks that we have we will be able to meet the requirements on this point also ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : As far as the Bangla Desh refugees are concerned, we have been all along saying that it is the responsibility of the international community to feed them. But as far as our food situation is concerned, even if we are required to feed the refugees, our food position is so comfortable that our national food situation will in any way be adversely affected even if we have to feed the refugees temporarily.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether the Minister has taken into consideration the heavy loss suffered this year to Rabi crops by untimely rains and damage to the farmers and whether he is going to provide mahanical machines for Rabi crops so that farmers may not suffer ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking for factual information.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I have asked simply whether in his statement, he has taken into consideration the heavy loss to the farmers and to the Rabi crops

and whether in view of that, the import policy is going to be affected or not and whether he is going to make any arrangement to stop such damages in future.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is true that there has been considerable loss to wheat crop particularly the harvested crop as a result of untimely rains. But the production has so substantially increased that market arrivals everywhere are much more than last year's. The procurement has also been heavy. Therefore, there is no reason whatever to change our policy regard to imports. Even in Bihar market arrivals are heavier. In Uttar Pradesh the market arrivals are almost four to five times of last year's.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister should be very brief in his reply. Say, 'Yes' or 'No'. Don't make it a debating hour.

Shortage of Alloy Steel

*694. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research had forecast in May, 1971 an actual shortage of almost all categories of alloy steel in the country till the end of 1976 ; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the steps taken by Government in getting the alloy steel shortage removed in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research have been commissioned by Government to estimate the demand for Steel by 1975 and 1980, both for mild steel and Alloy and Special Steel. Their final report is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : I would like to know whether the Government has prescribed any specific period within which the National Council of Applied

Economic Research was to submit its report.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : We expect it within a short time, within a month or so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Defence has decided to set up a special alloy steel plant in Kanpur and the project report has been submitted.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, this is a separate question. You wanted to stop the train at Kanpur ; now you are trying to get another thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether he will lend his support to this.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : It is a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I expected.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Is the Government going to increase the tonnage of Durgapur alloy steel production ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : A decision has been taken in principle to expand the production in the Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur from 100 to 300 thousand tonnes and the Project Report is now under preparation by the Central Engineering Design Bureau of the Hindustan Steel.

Damage to Kharif Grain due to Storage and Transport Problems in Punjab and Haryana

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*695. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious storage problems have arisen in Punjab and Haryana due to

Food Corporation's inability to transport kharif grain procurements to deficit States :

(b) whether the State Governments drew the attention of Central Government to this situation and if so, when and what action has been taken ; and

(c) how many other States have complained against the working of the Food Corporation, the nature of the complaints and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-517/71].

श्री शशि भूषण : पिछले दिनों पंजाब में और हरियाणा में भी काफी अनाज इकट्ठा किया गया और बहुत सा सड़ भी गया। इसी सदन में पिछली बार बताया गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में भी कई मंडियों में अनाज सड़ गया था। काफी मात्रा में अनाज जो सड़ गया उसके क्या कारण थे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इसकी जांच की है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे पास गोदामों की कमी है। अनाज का प्रश्न हमारी जीवन सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित है। आप देखें कि लाखों टन अनाज सड़ गया इस वास्ते कि हमारे पास स्टोरेज की सहूलियतें नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय विशेष अधिकार लेंगे ताकि बड़े बड़े लोगों के, भाड़तियों के गोदाम जप्त किये जा सकें और उनमें अनाज स्टोर किया जा सके ? बाजपेयी जी को तो मालूम ही है कि खालियर में एक बहुत बड़ा महल है और उस एक महल में मध्य प्रदेश की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पांच साल तक, अनाज उसमें रखा जा सकता है। मेरा प्रश्न है कि गोडाउज क्यों न लिये जायें, राज महल

क्यों न लिये जाएं ताकि अनाज जो सड़ जाता है वह न सड़े और उसको स्टोर किया जा सके ... (इंटरप्शन) जब लाखों टन अनाज सड़ जाता है तो क्या मैं पूछ नहीं सकता हूँ कि ये जो प्राइवेट गोडाउज हैं और बड़े बड़े महल खाली पड़े हैं उनको एक्वायर किया जाए और उन में अनाज स्टोर किया जाए ? इस में क्या दिक्कत है ? क्या यह प्रश्न राष्ट्रीय हित का प्रश्न नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शान्ति से सीधा सवाल करें। ऐसी बात में क्यों पड़ते हैं और सारे हाउस का अमन क्यों खराब करते हैं। अभी तो आप राज महलों में जा घुसते हैं...

श्री शशि भूषण : राज महलों के दरवाजे तो आप ने ही बन्द कर दिये हैं। लेकिन मुझे एतराज नहीं है। सरकार जो अनाज प्रोक्योर करती है उसमें से लाखों टन सड़ जाता है क्योंकि आप उसके लिए गोदाम प्रोवाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए मैंने पूछा है कि जो बड़े भाड़तियों के गोडाउज हैं और जो खाली पड़े हैं उनको आप अपने कब्जे में करेंगे। जब भुग्गी भोंपड़ियां एक्वायर हो सकती हैं तो जो बड़े बड़े गोडाउज और जो राज महल बेकार पड़े हैं, वे एक्वायर क्यों नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है। इस वास्ते मुझे ती सवाल पूछने की आप जरूर इजाजत दें।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री शशि भूषण महल में घुसना चाहते हैं और श्री कछवाय महल के दरबान बन कर खड़े हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको रजिस्ट्रार का महल ही सबसे अच्छा लगता है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The suggestion made by the hon. Member is a good suggestion, and we shall examine it. If there are any places vacant...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन को साब लेकर जाइये।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : Even if there are rajmahals, we have no objection, if the hon. Member can give us some specific information about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हरित क्रान्ति के कारण गेहूँ का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है, लेकिन उस अनुपात में उसको भंडार में रखने का सरकार के पास इन्तजाम नहीं है। क्या कृषि मंत्रालय इस बात की भी व्यवस्था कर रहा है कि खेत से खलिहान और खलिहान से भंडार में ले जाने में जो समय लगता है, वह समय कम किया जाये और भंडार करने के नये तरीके अपनाये जायें? खेत में तो हरित क्रान्ति हो रही है, लेकिन वह खलिहान और भंडार के मामले में नहीं हुई है। सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि क्या महल को खलिहान में ले जाया जा सकता है या नहीं।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has raised a very fundamental issue, because as a result of the massive wheat production coming up, the post-harvest technology needs to be gone into. We are requesting the Agricultural Commission to examine this quickly and submit its interim report so that we can take some action. In the meanwhile, we are also thinking of taking some action in consultation with the State Governments.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप पटियाला के महल में जाना चाहते हैं?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : स्टोरेज की प्राबल्य इतनी बड़ी है कि लाखों मन बनाज आये-साब खराब होता है। क्या मिनिस्ट्री आफ एग्रीकल्चर किसी पर इस की रेसपॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स करती है? इस प्राबल्य को फेस करने के लिए सरकार ने जो तरीके अपनाये हैं, वे बहुत नाफाकी हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्राबल्य को सही ढंग से फेस करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : It would not be a correct assessment to say that lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are being damaged as a result of lack of proper storage. It is true that there has been difficulty of storage. But with the Food Corporation alone, we have now capacity owed to the extent of 7 million tonnes. In addition to that storage capacity, we have also capacity with the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations. Despite that, the total storage capacity is inadequate. We have undertaken a crash programme in the Fourth Plan, and there is a provision of Rs. 74 crores for constructing warehouses. But now the need is to have modern storage facilities, because all along we were thinking of storing the foodgrains only for eight or twelve months, but now there is so much of foodgrain in the market that we shall have to make modern silos, so that the foodgrains can be stored for two or three years. Government are giving thought to this.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : What about fixing responsibility?

श्री बी. पी. जीवंत : मंत्री महोदय ने वह विश्वास दिलाया था कि गल्ले की सरीद बरत नहीं की जायेगी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों

में गल्ले की लारीय करीब करीब बन्द हो चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने लिखित बयान में कहा है कि सत्तर रुपये का भाव देते हैं और 76 रुपये की पर्ची कटती है। इसके अलावा वे लोग तोल में भी ज्यादा लेते हैं। इन तमाम खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए, जिनको मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है, क्या सरकार ने अभी तक फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के किसी भी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है, क्योंकि फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के बड़े अधिकारियों के शामिल हुए बावजूद ये खराबियां नहीं हो सकती हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We have not stopped procurement anywhere. If the hon. Member has any information with regard to any mandi, I would like to go into it.

श्री बी. पी. शीवंत : टटेरी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैब्सट क्वेस्चन-श्री राम खेसूर प्रसाद सिंह ।

श्री बी. पी. शीवंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे रहे हैं और घाप ने अगला प्रश्न बुला लिया। मैंने कहा है कि सत्तर रुपये का भाव देते हैं और 76 रुपये की पर्ची कटती है। इस तरह किसान को लूटा जा रहा है। फूड कॉर्पोरेशन के कर्मचारी इसमें जरूर शामिल हैं। क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We would like to take the most stringent action against any employee of the Food Corporation who is found guilty. The main difficulty is that we get some complaints, but ultimately there is no proof. Therefore, we have now given the authority to the district magistrate to take action. Popular committees are also being set up so that they can have a watch over the situation.

Entrusting of Handling Transport and Storage of Imported Chemical Fertiliser to Food Corporation of India

*697. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entrusted the work regarding handling, transport and storage of imported chemical fertilizers to the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the amount paid to the Corporation on this account during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government have entrusted the work of handling, transport and storage of all types of imported fertilisers, except Muriate and Sulphate of Potash, at ports to Food Corporation of India.

(b) The handling, transport and storage of imported fertiliser was entrusted to the Food Corporation of India, as they had taken over the organisations of all the Regional Directors (Food), under the Department of Food. These organisations had (a) a wide net-work of offices with specialised officers, staff and arrangements at all major ports and many minor ports for this purpose, (b) the longest experience in this line gathered through handling thousands of fertiliser shipments over a number of years, (c) the specialised departmental labour at major ports (d) mechanical equipment for handling and (e) expertise and technical know-how in this regard.

The amounts paid by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Food Corporation of India for handling, transportation and

storage of fertilisers during the last three years is furnished below :—

1968-69*	Rs. 1,02,07,529/-
1969-70	Rs. 6,72,41,557/-
1970-71	Rs. 3,06,33,728/-

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश की पी. ए. सी. ने एक रिपोर्ट दी है, जिस में यह सांख्यिक जमाया गया है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट में केन्द्रीय सरकार की 2,75 लाख रुपये की खति हुई है और वह मामला सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टी-मेंशन के पास है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : It does not arise out of this.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : मौजूदा इन्तजाम में दोतरफा खर्च हो रहा है—एक सरकार के एस्टाब्लिशमेंट का, क्योंकि वह चार रुपये की टन फूड कॉर्पोरेशन को भी दे रही है, और दूसरा फूड कॉर्पोरेशन का भी खर्च हो रहा है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस द्युबल खर्च को बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार सारा काम फूड कॉर्पोरेशन को देने की कृपा करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE : There is no double expenditure as such because this work was being done in the past by the Regional Directors of Food, but after the FCI came into the picture, the Regional Directors of Food have also been transferred to the Corporation.

Allotment of Steel to Punjab for a Thermal Plant

*700. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Electricity Board,

Punjab for the allotment of steel for the setting up of a Thermal Plant at Bhatinda, Punjab;

(b) if so, the quantity of steel allotted to them; and

(c) whether the demand has been met in full and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 16,912 tonnes of steel materials have been allotted to Bhatinda Thermal Power Station for supply during the period October, 1970 to September, 1971.

(c) As the availability of steel is below the total projected demand, it has not been possible to supply the entire quantity asked for by the indenters.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि भटिन्दा थर्मल प्लांट को पूरा लोहा देना पासिबल नहीं हुआ है। अगर भटिन्दा थर्मल प्लांट को लोहा सप्लाई नहीं किया गया, तो पंजाब पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ेगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट की नान-कामापरेशन की वजह से पंजाब इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ब्लैक से लोहा खरीद कर अपना काम कर रहा है।

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : To my knowledge, the construction of the Bhatinda Thermal Power Station has not been held up due to lack of steel. As for the question of steel going to the black market, it may be that there are certain persons who have been allocated steel have used them for unauthorised purposes. We are trying to keep a check on that and we hope we will be able to reduce such malpractices.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैंने यह सवाल नहीं पूछा है। गवर्नमेंट ने 1969 में जो इन्वेंट

*From 16th December, 1968 when the Corporation started handling fertilisers.

काटा, उस का लोहा अभी तक भटिंडा थर्मल प्लांट को सप्लाई नहीं किया गया है। इससे पंजाब को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होने का भ्रमेशा है। पंजाब इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड खुद व्यापारियों से स्क्रैप में लोहा खरीद रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने जो इन्वेन्ट दिया था, वह कब तक दिया जायेगा।

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am not aware of the Bhatinda Thermal Power Station purchasing outside its allocation to continue its construction.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA : Is there any rule under which allocation is made for electrification programmes in different States. If so, what is the rule? If there is such a rule, has it been followed so far as Bihar is concerned?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as allocations for the construction of thermal power stations or hydro-electric power stations are concerned, this matter is discussed with the Central Water and Power Commission, and allotment is made to all such constructions through the Central Water and Power Commission which then allocates to them station by station. That is the principle we are following. So far as Bihar is concerned, I do not have the information now. The hon. Member can put a separate question.

SHRI AHMED AGA : Is it not a fact that the Jammu and Kashmir Government has been making frantic efforts to get steel for the Lower Jhelum Hydel power station...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राणा साहब, यह पंजाब का सवाल है।

SHRI AHMED AGA : He asked about Bihar. Therefore, I am asking about Kashmir.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : I want to ask about Andhra.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

Piling up of Scrap Iron and Wrought Iron at Public Sector Steel Plants

***701. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of scrap Iron and wrought Iron is being piled up in Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to dispose of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Wrought iron is not produced in the steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela or Durgapur. Scrap iron arisings are utilised within the plants to the extent possible and the balance is offered for sale. It has been reported by Hindustan Steel Limited that, because of the easy supply position of pig iron, scrap iron arisings have accumulated to some extent in the plants.

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited have decided to dispose of the scrap iron arisings at one of the plants by calling for tenders. The manner of disposal of the arisings at the other two plants will be decided after assessing the response to this call for tenders.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I think the answer is not complete. Anyway, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how long the accumulation had taken place in these steel plants, when the last sale was conducted and whether the last sale was done by tender or through private negotiations with the help of some officials who are very much interested in it.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : So far as wrought iron is concerned, the question does not arise because it is not produced in any of the steel plants at all. So far as scrap iron is concerned, effort is made to use it within the plant, and the balance offered for sale as when available. The balance has been sold in the past by means of calling for tenders. I am not aware of the exact date when it was last sold. If the hon. Member wishes, I can

get the information for him. The present stock position is : about 30,000 in Rourkela, 11,000 in Bhilai and 9,500 in Durgapur. So far as Rourkela is concerned, Hindustan Steel has decided to dispose of it by calling for tenders which are likely to be finalised as early as possible. Seeing the result of these tenders, Hindustan Steel will decide what should be done in relation to both Bhilai and Durgapur. You will appreciate that the cost is rather low, and therefore we or rather Hindustan Steel Ltd. wants to be careful about the way in which it should be disposed of.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It seems from the reply given by the hon. Minister that for long years together no assessment was made of the actual quantity of scrap iron arisings that have accumulated. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment was made in respect of Bhilai and Rourkela regarding the accumulation of scrap iron arisings, if not what are the reasons why the officers concerned did not take so much interest in the scrap products lying unused ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I think, because the supply position of pig iron is very easy at present, it has been found difficult to dispose of these iron scrap arisings. The present procedure which Hindustan Steel is trying to follow is to test it out in terms of calling for tenders at Rourkela and then to proceed in the other two plants.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सराब सोहा टेंडर के माध्यम से दिया जाता है ।

श्री शशि नूबल : सोहा सराब नहीं होता ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो दूटा हुआ सोहा होता है जो काम में नहीं आता, वह सोहा जो टेंडर से दिया जाता है उसको बाजार में बहुत अधिक मांग है लेकिन कुछ लोग जिनकी मोनोपली है वही उसको

खरीदते हैं—टेंडर देकर खीर सांठ गांठ करके धीरे छोटे लोगों को वह नहीं दिया जाता, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई पालिसी बनाएगी कि जो लघु उद्योग चलाने वाले लोग हैं वह उसको खरीदें धीरे जितना हाम देकर वह लोग खरीदते हैं उससे घाठ गुना दस गुना अधिक पैसा लेकर बाजार में बेचते हैं तो क्या इसके ऊपर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाए ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The hon. Member is not correct in stating that pig iron is greatly in demand and there is a shortage. On the contrary our information is that the supply position of pig iron is very easy at present and that is why the Hindustan Steel is finding it difficult to dispose of scrap arisings. The question of any connivance, therefore, in order to be able to make extra profit between officers and outsiders does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that scrap arisings can be better utilised by remelting them for steel purposes and that they give better yield than raw ore, and if so why are these scrap arisings being disposed instead of being used as a raw material for making steel ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : Out of these scrap iron arisings in the steel plants, those that could be consumed within the plants are so consumed ; it is only those that could not be so used in the plants are offered for sale outside.....
(Interruption)

Setting up of New Steel Plants in Private Sector

*702. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the provisions of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the future development of Iron and Steel Industry is the exclusive responsibility of Government ;

(b) if so, whether the Resolution has been revised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons why the Companies in Private Sector are being allowed to build Iron and Steel Plants in contravention of the Resolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 included "iron and steel" as an industry the future development of which would be the exclusive responsibility of the State (Para 7 of the Resolution). It permitted, however, the expansion of the existing privately owned units and visualised the possibility of the cooperation of private enterprise being secured for the establishment of new units when the national interests so required. (Para 8)

The Resolution also specifically recognises the fact that its categorisation might inevitably overlap to some extent and that too great a rigidity might defeat the purpose in view. (Para 6)

The Resolution also refers to the need for progressively reducing disparities in industrialisation in different parts of the country (Para 15).

Accordingly, the manufacture of the basic metals, iron and steel, from ore has been kept for development in the public sector,

This interpretation excludes from the reservation any industrial process which merely converts what is already one form of iron or steel metal to another. Any other interpretation could lead to unintended results.

No new company in the private sector has been permitted to set up any plant making steel from ore.

Some private sector units have been permitted to make iron from ore, and two

such units are at present in operation. One of them has since been taken over by the Public Sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The length of the mini is not quite known to us. But it is mini socialism that they are practicing. In respect of the mini steel plants, by considering the grant of licence to certain private sector steel plants, is the Government not violating the specific provision laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which says :

"The adoption of the socialist pattern of society as the national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector..... Industries in the first category have been listed in Schedule A of this Resolution. All new units in these industries, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State."

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour will be over, if you do not finish in one second.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall finish in half a second. Does the hon. Minister agree with me that by giving consideration to the proposals to grant licence to private sector mini steel plants, he has violated the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 or not ?

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not agree.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Committee on Cow Protection

*693. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee set up to go into the question of imposing a ban on cow slaughter ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Loan for Agriculture Universities

*696. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has agreed to give loan to India to support the Agricultural Universities in the country ; and

(b) if so, the total loan given and the other help which has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The World Bank has not yet entered into any agreement with the Government of India to support the agricultural Universities in India. However, a proposal for obtaining assistance from the World Bank for the development of the Agricultural Universities in the States of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat is under consideration.

Implementation of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Tamil Nadu

*698. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Central Government Officer in Madras to assist the Tamil Nadu Government to effect implementation of the crash programme for rural employment ; and

(b) if so, whether any periodical report is being submitted to the Central Government by that officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Relaxation of Restrictions of Opening of New Mines in Private Collieries

*703. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to relax the restrictions on the opening of new mines in private collieries on certain conditions ; and

(b) if so, what are those ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Milk Study Projects for Utilization of Surplus and Sub-Standard Milk

*704. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price of the three projects to be set up to evolve economic methods for utilisation of surplus and sub-standard milk ; and

(b) when the projects are likely to be under-taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government has set up one All-India Coordinated Research Project through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to evolve economic methods for the utilisation of surplus/sub-standard milk and the total cost of this project is Rs. 35.24 lakhs.

(b) The project is in operation with effect from 1.4.1970. The following 9 Centres are sanctioned under the said Project with a Coordinating Unit at the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal :-

1. Bangalore Dairy, Bangalore.
2. Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada.
3. Dudh-Sagat Dairy, Mehsana..
4. Government Milk Project, Cuttack.
5. Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
6. Haringhatta Dairy, Haringhatta, West Bengal.
7. Worli Dairy, Bombay.
8. Government Milk Plant, Amritsar.
9. Government Milk Project, Patna.

Import of Rape Seed to End Shortage of Vegetable Oils

*705. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI K. LAKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of vegetable oils in the country ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this ;

(c) whether Government propose to import the rape seed from some foreign countries ;

(d) if so, the quantity of rape seed likely to be imported during the year of 1971-72 ; and

(e) the foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Despite a substantial improvement in the oil seeds/

oils production in the current year, the overall supply position of oils in the country is still short of the increasing demand therefor.

(c) Yes, Sir—from Canada.

(d) About 50,000 tonnes.

(e) Approx. Canadian \$ 65 million against a long-term interest-free loan repayable in 50 years, the first instalment commencing from 1981-82. Immediate expenditure of foreign exchange is limited to freight, at about Rs. 130 per tonne.

Changes in System of Supply of Iron and Steel to Collieries

*706 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES : be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late some changes have been brought about in the system of supply of iron and steel to collieries ;

(b) whether the collieries have been put to hardship because of these changes ;

(c) whether the collieries have submitted any memorandum praying for restoration of the old system ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the memorandum submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (d). In view of the spurt in demand for steel and the difficulties which priority consumers were facing in obtaining their requirements, certain procedural changes were introduced, which came in to effect from October, 1970.

A memorandum was received in January, 1971 from the Coal Mining Industry regarding this revised procedure. A reply was sent. Thereafter, a fresh representation has been received which is being considered.

Eradication of Yellow Rust Disease from 'Kalyan Sona' variety of Wheat

*707. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the most widely grown wheat variety 'Kalyan Sona' is susceptible to yellow rust disease ;

(b) if so, the annual loss suffered on this account ; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate the evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was practically no loss. The incidence of rust has been very little so far.

(c) Research efforts are in progress to identify varieties resistant to yellow rust. Through extension efforts farmers are being educated to grow other rust resistant varieties.

National Employment Fund

*708. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering the question of creating a National Employment Fund of Rs. 1,000 crores by levying half percent surcharge on taxes as suggested by Seminar on Employment in Bangalore held in 1970 ; and

(b) the amount that will be spent for under-employed and unemployed agriculture workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government are not aware of the seminar or the suggestion ; nor is any such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Short Supply of Wagons to Collieries in Raniganj Asansol Coal Belt and Retrenchment of Wagon Load Workers

*709. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to short supply of wagons to the different collieries in Raniganj Asansol coal belt, large number of wagon-load workers are either retrenched or made casual ;

(b) if so, the total number of such workers ;

(c) whether Government have taken up this matter with the Railway Ministry ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No such specific case has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of wagon shortage has been taken up with the Railway Ministry, who are primarily concerned.

(d) The wagon shortage in the area is reported to have resulted, *inter alia*, from deterioration of the law and order situation and theft and pilferage. The Railway Ministry have been in touch with the State Government to concert measures for improving the situation.

Collieries closed in Jharia Coal Belt in Bihar

*710. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of collieries locked out or closed in Jharia coal belt in Bihar since the 1st January 1970 ;

(b) the names of the collieries ;

(c) the number of workers affected in each colliery ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen these collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Training Scheme for Workers' Participation in Management of Industries

*711. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special training scheme to prepare workers for effective participation in the management of industries through Joint Management Councils at the Plant level has been proposed by the Central Board for workers Education in some States of the country ; and

(b) if so, the benefits in implementing such schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Central Board for Workers' Education has been organizing four-weeks' programmes at suitable Centres for training members of Works Committees and Joint Management Councils. The programme aims at orienting the participants to their role as members of these groups. No other special training scheme is proposed.

Accumulation in sugar factories, Uttar Pradesh

*712. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that huge stocks are held up by sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The stocks of sugar with factories in Uttar Pradesh on the 7th June, 1971 were 12.10 lakh tonnes as against 11.93 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year.

(b) All restrictions on price, distribution and movement of sugar have been removed with effect from the 25th of May, 1971, except that releases for sale of sugar by factories will continue to be regulated. Government is giving liberal releases of sugar for sale.

Loss Suffered by Food Corporation of India on Account of Transport and Storage Difficulties

*713. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the loss suffered by Food Corporation of India in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 on account of transport and storage difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : It is not possible to work out the precise loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India specifically on account of transport and storage difficulties alone. During 1969-70 and 1970-71 the transit and storage loss due to various factors such as damage due to rain, transit and storage losses worked out to about 0.92% of the total turn over.

Working of Indo-German Agricultural Project for Farming in Himalayan Region

*714. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indo-German agricultural project (IGADA) is working to boost farming in Himalayan region with its multifarious activities ;

(b) if so, the activities of the IGADA in the region and the terms of agreement ; and

(c) its achievements so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is an Indo-German Agricultural Project located in Almora (U.P.).

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The agreement on the Almora Project was signed on 31.7.1969 between the Government of India and the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The agreement is valid for a period of three years. The agreement provides for carrying out the following activities for the development of Agriculture in the District of Almora.

- (i) Agricultural Development including fodder cultivation ;
- (ii) Animal Husbandry and Animal Nutrition ;
- (iii) Growing and processing of fruits, vegetables including potatoes ;
- (iv) Plant Protection and pest and diseases control ;
- (v) Agricultural water management, irrigation and soil conservation ;
- (vi) Agricultural Engineering and mechanisation ;
- (vii) Other related fields as mutually agreed between the contracting parties.

Under the agreement the Government of Federal Republic of Germany has provided a team of experts and also some equipment and means of production like fertilisers etc. The Government of India provides the necessary Indian staff, funds and all other assistance necessary for the implementation of the project.

The area covered under High Yielding Varieties Programme was 13,900 acres during the quarter ending June, 1970 against the

total achievement of about 2,243 acres during the last Kharif 1969 for the corresponding period. The area covered during Rabi 1969-70 under the programme is 10,161 acres as against the 6,000 acres during the last Rabi 1968-69.

12,800 farmers have been trained during the Kharif, 1970 against 3,502 farmers trained during the last Kharif. 260 quintals of seeds were distributed during 1969-70 as against the 478.42 qtls. during 1968-69. Distribution of fertilisers during Rabi and Kharif 1969-70 amounted to 295.5 M. Tons and 131 M. Tons as against 174 M. Tons and 103 M. Tons of fertilizers during 1968-69 in terms of Plant Nutrients. To boost the off take of fertilisers single factor fertiliser demonstrations as well as composite demonstrations are also being taken up.

1455 soil samples were analysed upto June, 1970 by the Soil testing laboratory Nainital to ensure success in the Agriculture Programme. The target for 1970-71 is 12,750 soil samples.

A number of other programmes such as improved agricultural implements (workshop) demonstrations, training publicity, horticulture and soil conservation are also in progress.

वनस्पति बी के निर्माण में खरबी का प्रयोग

*715. श्री माधु राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता लगा है कि साबुन बनाने में प्रयोग की जाने वाली खरबी का प्रयोग वनस्पति बी बनाने में किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राख्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी यही। वनस्पति पैक्टोरियों के

नियतकालिक निरीक्षण से वनस्पति के निर्माण में टैलो के किसी प्रयोग का पता नहीं चला है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Destruction of foodgrains on account of lack of proper storage facilities

*716. SHRI BRU RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's estimate of the amount of foodgrains destroyed or spoilt each year on account of lack of proper storage facilities ; and

(b) its percentage to the total amount produced on average ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There are no precise estimates available for the loss in foodgrains as no systematic survey has been undertaken. An Expert Committee appointed by the Government in its interim report is of the view that the loss of foodgrains in storage may be about 6% taking into account all the stocks held by farmers, traders and other stockist. However, it may be stated that in respect of stocks handled by Food Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation, the losses are within 1% of the quantity stored.

Rehabilitation of more displaced persons in Dandakaranya

*717. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to settle some more displaced persons in Dandakaranya ;

(b) if so, how many more families are expected to go there in the near future ;

(c) the assistance given to a family of displaced persons to settle them ; and

(d) the assistance given to an *Adibasi* family willing to settle in the Project area ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was proposed to resettle about 1,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan, who are already there during the programme year October 1970 to September, 1971.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-518/71]

मध्यप्रदेश में खाद्यान्न की बसूली

*718. श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्न की बसूली बन्द कर दी है ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि किसानों के पास बिना बिके खाद्यान्नों के भारी भण्डार पड़े हुये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे अपने भ्रनाज को बेचने में असमर्थ हैं ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष के दौरान निगम द्वारा बसूल किये गये खाद्यान्न अब तक खुले स्थान पर पड़े हुये हैं, यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(घ) खुले स्थान और वर्षा में पड़े रहने के कारण कितना खाद्यान्न खराब हो गया ?

कुछ मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) किसानों के पास पड़े हुए बिना बिके साखानों के भारी स्टॉक के बारे में सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तथापि, क्योंकि ये स्टॉक की अधिप्राप्ति अभी भी की जा रही है, किसानों के पास ये स्टॉक होंगे, जिन्हें यदि बिक्री के लिए बेच दिया गया तो अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य पर खरीद लिया जाएगा ।

(ग) जब अधिप्राप्ति काफी अधिक होती है तब मंडियों में खरीद करने और डिपों को निकासी के बीच समयान्तर होता है क्योंकि भनाज को भेजने से पूर्व उसे साफ करना होता है और बोरियों में भरना होता है । इसलिए किसी भी समय मंडियों में भनाज की कुछ न कुछ मात्रा निकासी की प्रतीक्षा में सदैव पड़ी रहती है लेकिन ये स्टॉक काफी अधिक नहीं होते हैं ।

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि मंडियों में जो भनाज निकासी की प्रतीक्षा में पड़ा हो, उसको तिरपालों आदि से ठीक प्रकार से ढक कर वर्षा से क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाया जा सके, सावधानी बरती जाती जाती है । निकासी की प्रतीक्षा में पड़े साखानों के क्षतिग्रस्त होने के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Steel required for manufacture of Liquid Gas Cylinders

*719. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether starting of factories for the manufacture of liquid gas cylinders is not discouraged for want of special variety of steel ;

(b) how long this shortage will continue; and

(c) the steps taken for producing the required variety of steel in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) It is presumed that Honourable Member is referring to Liquid Petroleum Gas Cylinders. If so, it is not correct that starting of factories for manufacturing them is being discouraged for want of special variety of steel.

(b) and (c). The required quality of steel is being produced in India. The capacity for production of this quality is also adequate to meet the demand, but it is true that actual despatches during 1970-71 were somewhat below anticipated levels. This was primarily due to shortfall in steel production in Rourkela Steel Plant. Concerted efforts are being made to raise the general levels of production during 1971-72.

Non-availability of wagons for transportation of foodgrains to Tripura

*720. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether transportation of foodgrains allotted Tripura by the Centre was held up for the last three months due to non-availability of wagons ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove this difficulty soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Because of heavy arrival of various commodities at Dharamnagar station for Tripura and the difficulties in unloading and clearing the goods, the railways had restricted, regulated the booking of foodgrains to Dharamnagar/Tripura Out Agency in May 1971. When adequate transport was mobilised by the Tripura Administration, the congestion was cleared and normal

booking of foodgrains has been permitted by the Railways was effected from 4th June 1971.

Visit by "War on Want" British Team to study Bangla Desh Refugees problem

2981. SHRI M. M. JOSHEP : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team representing War on Want, a British Voluntary Organisation, visited this country in May to have an on the spot study of Bangla Desh refugees problem ;

(b) if so, their findings and aid offered by the Organisation ; and

(c) whether some more foreign delegations also studied the problems and if so, from which countries and the aid given by them ?

SHRI MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHDILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The findings of the team have not been communicated to the Government of India. "War on Want" and voluntary organisations have sent one aeroplane carrying tents, tarpaulins, milk-powder, vitamin tablets, clothings etc. to Calcutta for the East Bengal refugees. The exact contribution of this particular agencies is not known.

(c) Representatives of various other foreign voluntary organisations and International agencies have also assessed the requirements of East Bengal refugees. A statement showing the details of offers made/ received from foreign Governments/International organisations and voluntary agencies, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-519/71*]

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वर्ण निक्षेपों के बारे में

भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण

2982. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या

इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भाग में स्वर्ण निक्षेपों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो व्यापारिक दृष्टि से स्वर्ण निकालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन-कुमारसंगलम्) : (क) भारतीय वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने 1968-69 के दौरान बालाघाट जिले के भागों में स्वर्ण के लिए प्रारम्भिक भूमिखण किए हैं लेकिन कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण स्वर्ण-बिन्दु अवस्थित नहीं किए गए थे ।

(ख) क्योंकि कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण स्वर्ण-बिन्दु अवस्थित नहीं किए गए हैं अतः समुपबोसन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Workers Rendered Unemployed in 1969

2983. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers rendered unemployed in 1969 in each State on account of closure of factories due to financial stringency, lack of orders, shortage of raw material etc ; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHDILKAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid the Table of the House after it is received.

Small Irrigation Schemes Executed in States

2984. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) the number of small irrigation schemes executed in each State during the last three years ;

(b) the main features of the schemes that were executed including the total expenditure incurred on this account ;

(c) the State-wise, total area benefited through execution of the schemes during the last three years ;

(d) the schemes taken up in each State during the current year ;

(e) the total amount of money allocated under this head and the share of the Central money in this total ; and

(f) the total area expected to be benefited through the execution of these schemes in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). Minor irrigation programme in the country as a whole comprises construction of dugwells boring of dugwells, improvement of wells installation of shallow tubewells (including filter points), pumpsets, persian wheels, State tubewells, percolation tanks, renovation of old tanks, construction of storage and diversion works etc. The responsibility for sanction of these works rests with the State Governments. These works are being executed in most of the States according to the techno-economic feasibility.

The information regarding the number of such small irrigation schemes executed in each State during the last three years and the schemes taken up in each State during the current year, is not readily available and its collection will involve enormous time and labour not commensurate to the results likely to be achieved.

Statements I, II and III showing the State-wise total area benefited through of execution of various minor irrigation

schemes and total public sector expenditure incurred during the last three years (1968-69 to 1970-71) are laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—520/71*]

(e) and (f). The total amount of money approved by the Planning Commission for Minor Irrigation Programme during the current year is given in the Statement at Annexure III. According to the procedure in-vogue since last April, 1969, Central assistance to State Governments is released in block loans and block grants for the annual plan as a whole and is not related to any schemes or group of schemes or heads of development. In view of this, separate figures of the Central share in the money allotted for minor irrigation programme in each State cannot be indicated.

The targets of the area benefited through the execution of various minor irrigation schemes in each State during the year 1971-72 against the approved ceiling by the Planning Commission are not yet finalised.

Establishment of Mango Research Centres

29.5. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 397 on the 10th June, 1971 and state :

(a) the number of Mango Research Centres to be established in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the criterion laid down for the establishment of each centre ; and

(c) the amount set apart for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is proposed to set up a Central Mango Research Institute near Lucknow. In addition, five centres for research in mango are proposed to be established under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Fruits during the Fourth Plan.

(b) The basic criteria for selecting a centre is the importance of the crop in the region covered by that centre. U.P. is the most important mango growing State with an area of 2.67 lakh hectares. Therefore, a Centre of the Coordinated Project has been located at Basti in U. P. The second most important mango growing State is Andhra Pradesh with area of 1 lakh hectares and a centre has been located at Sangareddy. Sabour in Bihar State will cater to the problems relating to the Eastern region. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessarghatta, Bangalore will cater to the North-western and Peninsular India respectively.

(c) A sum of Rs. 18.40 lakhs has been earmarked for the five centres. The Central Mango Research Institute is likely to have an outlay of Rs. 40-50 lakhs during the remaining Plan period.

Request from Kerala for Foreign Breed of bulls and buffaloes

2986. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had requested the Central Government to make available bulls and cows of foreign breed to the State for intensive agriculture and milk scheme ;

(b) the number of such bulls and cows asked for during the last two years, 1969-70 1970-71, category-wise ; and

(c) the number of such bulls and cows granted during the last two years, State-wise and category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Kerala asked for the supply of Cattle of foreign breed as under :-

Year	Jersey	
	Bulls	Cows
1969-70	16	Nil
1970-71	10	Nil
Total	26	Nil

(c) The State-wise and Category-wise distribution of Bulls and Cows of foreign breed during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as stated belows :-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Jersey		Friesion		Brown-Swiss		Guersey	
		Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers	Bulls	Heifers
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
1.	Assam (including Agriculture University, Assam).	5	30	...	...			6	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	13	2	...	1			
3.	Bihar			11	28				
4.	Gujrat (including Agriculture Institute, Anand)	2	48						
5.	Haryana	3	100	...				...
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	23					...	
8.	Kerala	13	...						...
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	17						
10.	Maharashtra (including Aarey, Milk Colony)	1	26	11	12				
12.	Punjab	...		3	13				
13.	Rajasthan	4		2					
13.	Uttar Pradesh (including IVRI, Izatnagar)	4	60	...		2	15		
14.	Meghalaya	...		2				...	...
15.	Goa	2		...					
16.	Military Farms	...		5					
17.	Pondicherry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		47	362	36	53	3	15	6	16

Total :- 538

Note :- One Jersey Bull died during quarantine period.

Central Assistance to Kerala for low-yield of land due to Lack of Irrigation facilities

(d) how it compares with the quantum of assistance given by Government to other State Governments ?

2987. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that there is some area of Cultivable land at present in the State of Kerala in which the yield is not proportionate to its target in the absence of irrigation facilities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the quantum of assistance given to the State Government during the last three years and proposed to be given during the current financial year for this purpose ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the latest statistics available for the year 1967-68, about 17.4 lakhs hectares of cultivated land in Kerala were not provided with Irrigation facilities.

(c) and (d). According to the procedure in Vogue, Central Assistance is given at the states in the form of Block Loans and grants and is not related to any individual programmes. However, from the funds available under the State Plans, the State Governments incurred expenditure on major medium and minor irrigation schemes. A Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 and outlays approved for 1971-72 is given in the Annexure I.

Annexure I

S. No.	Name of the State	Public Expenditure incurred during 1968-69 to 1970-71 (Anticipated)	Public Outlays approved for 1971-72.
		(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.39	24.30 @
2.	Assam	7.18	3.78
3.	Bihar	88.77	33.44
4.	Gujarat	78.24	27.67
5.	Haryana	17.08	10.87
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.37	0.47
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.59	2.71
8.	Kerala	18.91	8.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	46.47	24.80
10.	Maharashtra	115.65	40.50
11.	Meghalaya	0.25	0.17
12.	Mysore	80.24	19.60
13.	Nagaland	0.31	0.16
14.	Orissa	21.16	8.62
15.	Punjab	16.27	4.95**
16.	Rajasthan	57.59	20.11
17.	Tamil Nadu	35.47	5.48**
18.	Uttar Pradesh	125.4	48.18
19.	West Bengal	31.16	7.51

@ Includes outlays for flood control

** Excludes outlays for Minor Irrigation.

Central grant and milk powder given to Kerala

2988. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of grant and quantity of milk powder given by Government to the State Government of Kerala during the last three years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 for the Milk Supply Scheme in the State ;

(b) the total amount of grant and quantity of milk powder proposed to be given to State Government during the current financial year 1971-72 ; and

(c) how it compares with the total amount of grant and quantity of milk given by the Central Government to other State Governments ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH): (a) During the year 1968-69 Central financial grant given to the Government of Kerala for State Plan Dairy Schemes is as under :-

Loan	...	Rs. 5.10 Lakhs
Grant	...	Rs. 3.40 Lakhs
<hr/>		
Total :	...	Rs. 8.50 Lakhs
<hr/>		

Since 1969-70, Central assistance is channelised to all State Governments in block loans and grants and not related any individual Programme or Sector.

No milk powder was given during the years 1961-68, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) The amount of grant to be given for the year 1971-72 will be dependent on the expenditure incurred on Dairy Schemes, which in turn will be channelised in block loans and grants as is in vogue.

No milk powder is proposed to be given during the year 1971-72.

(c) A statement indicating provisional payment sanctions made to the various States for Plan Schemes under Dairying during the year 1968-69 is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Loan	Grant
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.80	11.20
2.	Assam	38.2	2.55
3.	Bihar	11.90	7.93
4.	Gujrara	14.33	19.83
5.	Haryana	3.82	3.40
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.85	2.57
7.	Kerala	5.10	3.40
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4.32	4.08
9.	Tamil Nadu	15.30	10.20
10.	Maharashtra	37.50	25.00
11.	Mysore	16.50	11.00
12.	Orissa	1.50	1.00
13.	Punjab	0.35	1.76
14.	Rajasthan	—	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	16.17	10.78
16.	West Bengal	27.60	18.40
Total		179.06	133.10

Milk powder is allotted only to major public sector dairies such as Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras to supplement their raw milk collection which is insuffi-

cient for meeting the total consumer demand. No milk powder is supplied to any dairy in Kerala.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में चावल मिल की स्थापना

2990. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में एक चावल मिल स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी स्थापना किस स्थान पर की जायेगी और इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानासाहिब पी शिन्हे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का मध्य प्रदेश में चावल मिल स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम के लिये जिलों का चयन

2991 श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण निर्माण के लिये जिलों के चुनाव को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो चुने गये जिलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त जिलों का चयन करने के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सम्भवतः प्रश्न का संकेत निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम से है । मध्य प्रदेश में 4 जिले-घर,

आबुआ, सिधी और वेतुल-ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम से लिये अन्तिम रूप से चुन लिये गये हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिलों का चुनाव वर्षा के प्रभाव तथा उसकी पद्धति, वर्षा कितनी देर के बाद और कितनी होती है, और सूखा कितनी देर के बाद पड़ता है और बारानी खेती की सघनता आदि की वास्तविक कठोटियों के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा अंशदायी भविष्य निधि का दुरुपयोग

2992. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सूती कपड़ा मिलों के कुछ मालिकों ने कर्मचारियों की अंशदायी भविष्य निधि की बड़ी राशि का दुरुपयोग किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मिल मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर. के. झाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का संबंध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि व परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित न्यासी बोर्ड से है; और इसका केन्द्रीय सरकार से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । एक विवरण, जिसमें मध्य-प्रदेश में छूट न प्राप्त ऐसे सूती कपड़ा मिलों के नाम हैं जिन्होंने 31-3-71 को भविष्य निधि की एक लाख और इससे अधिक रुपयों की देय राशि को जिसमें भविष्य निधि के हिस्से व अंशदान दोनों की राशि, जो बकाया थी, शामिल है; भविष्य निधि

प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बनाई गई राशि की अदा-यगी के लिये की गई कार्रवाई दर्शायी है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-521/71)

Appointment of Commission to Examine the Working of Bharat Sevak Samaj

2993. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Commission to examine the working of Bharat Sevak Samaj ;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the Commission ; and

(c) the date when the Commission will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Commission are :—

(i) The extent to which Central Government assistance in grants, loans and other advances to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, has been utilised by it for the purposes intended.

(ii) The extent to which Central Government loans and advances given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj are duly secured, and measures required for timely recovery.

(iii) The statement of accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect of the Central grants, loans and advances made to it the extent to which these have been or can be prepared and furnished, and the measure in which they conform to the procedures prescribed for assistance to voluntary organisations.

(c) The Commission is now required to submit its report to Government by the 31st August, 1971.

Medical Expenditure on Workers in Factories

2994. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expenditure on medical benefits for employees working in registered or unregistered factories is too inadequate to confer any real benefit ;

(b) whether Government propose to raise the ceiling for medical facilities in view of the general rise in prices ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 applies at present to perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons. The Act is administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has furnished the following information :—

(a) No.

(b) No. The ceiling was last fixed in December, 1970.

(c) Does not arise.

Average Daily Employment in Factories in the Country

2995. DR. MELKOTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total average daily employment in the factories in India during 1969, 1970 and 1971, yearwise ;

(b) the percentage increase or decrease in employment in each of the above years ; and

(c) what are the reasons for decrease in employment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The total average daily

employment in working factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 was 4,771 thousands (Provisional) in 1969. The figures for the years 1970 and 1971 are not yet available. The returns for 1970 figures are due in August, 1971.

(b) and (c). Employment figures of 1969 (4,771 thousands) show an increase of 0.33% over the figures of 1968 (4,755 thousands)

Vegetable Seed Processing Plant in Gujarat for Production of Quality Seed

2996. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seed Corporation have decided to collaborate with United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund in setting up vegetable seed processing plant in Gujarat State for the production of quality vegetable seeds to meet the growing demand under the Applied Nutrition Programme ; and

(b) the potential area of Gujarat in which such plants will be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation has provided consultancy service to the Gujarat State for the establishment of a vegetable seed processing plant to be set up with assistance from the United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund.

(b) The State Government consider Junagarh and Navsari as the Centres having potential for the location of vegetable seed processing plants.

Working of Government Owned and Private Mines

2997. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government owned mines and private mines for coal, manganese, iron, zinc, gypsum, limestone etc., working at present, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of public and private sector undertakings who have been entrusted with this work ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANG-LAM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Steel Limited

2998. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. have lost nearly one sixth of its invested capital ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) The total investment of Government funds in Hindustan Steel Limited as on 31.3.1970 amounted to Rs. 1059.1 crores equity Rs. 557 crores and loans Rs. 502.1 crores—and as on 31.3.1971 to Rs. 1025.98 crores (equity Rs. 557 crores and loans Rs. 468.98 crores). By the end of the year 1969-70, the cumulative losses incurred by the Company came to Rs. 172.83 crores. The accounts for the year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The losses sustained by the Company are due to a number of reasons including such factors as incidence of high capital-related charges, effects of recession, disturbed industrial relations in some of the Plants, maintenance deficiencies short falls in production etc.

Funds for New Projects under Rural Drinking Water Scheme in Rajasthan

2999. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government by way of grant have given to the State Government of Rajasthan enough funds to start a number of new projects under the Rural Drinking Water Scheme' and ;

(b) if so, when these projects are going to start and how much funds have been given to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Rural Works Programme, which in Rajasthan, covers 10 districts (namely, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Jalore, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Banswara, Nagaur and Dungarpur), rural drinking water supply schemes will also be taken up. The main aim of the Rural Works Programme is to provide employment to agricultural labour and to mitigate severity of scarcity conditions in the selected chronically drought prone districts by organising labour intensive and productive works. As a water supply schemes are not very labour intensive, the question of their inclusion in the programme had to be examined in detail. Taking into account the special conditions in the selected districts of Rajasthan, it was decided to earmark an amount of Rs. 3 crores within the total outlay of about Rs. 20 crores which will be available to these districts over the 4 year programme period for rural drinking water schemes.

Before actually taking up these schemes, it would be necessary to consider various technical factors. This is likely to take time. The State Government are formulating master plans for all the selected R.W.P. districts on the basis of which the programme for the remaining years of IVth Plan will be sanctioned. The rural water supply schemes will be included in these master plans and are likely to be taken up during the current financial year. Rural water supply schemes are also included in the State plan, though no specific grant assistance is given for such schemes by the Government of India.

Baby Elephant Presented to Prime Minister on Her Tour of Tripura

300. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister was presented with a baby elephant during her tour of Tripura in 1960;

(b) whether the money for purchasing this baby elephant came from a person who in return was favoured by the Conservator of Forests of Tripura with a 50 percent concessional royalty for buying Garjan trees from Hirrachara beat; and

(c) if so, the action of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Observations of Minister of Steel and Mines in Bihar regarding Public Sector Undertakings

3001. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently stated in Bihar that the efficiency of public sector undertakings could be improved only, if the top officials and executives shed their "Grand Mughal" mentality; and

(b) whether his remark related particularly to the Bokaro Steel Limited, where the schedule had been revised three times so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) In the first week of May, 1971, visited certain public undertakings in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. In the course of this tour I stressed the need for adoption of modern managerial practices involving better communication between various levels of administration and wider participation by officers and workers in the decision making process. It is in this context that I had referred to "Grand Mughal" mentality of certain senior officers who do not seem to believe in promoting wider participation by employees in the taking of management decisions.

(b) This observation was made in a general way without reference to any particular individual undertaking, and certainly

not to the management of Bokaro Steel Limited, where a sense of team spirit and participation at various levels has been successfully developed.

Failure of Food Corporation of India in Punjab and Haryana in procurement of Foodgrains

3002. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI BOKSI NAYAK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report in *Statesman* dated the 24th May, 1971 that due to slow procurement policy and slow movement of the foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India, foodgrains worth crores of rupees have been lost in the country particularly in Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, the total loss of foodgrains which have been reported from these two States and how much of it can be attributed to the inactivity of the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) whether so absolute is the inactivity of the Food Corporation of India in Haryana that the procurement work has been taken over by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "*Statesman*" of the 24th May, 1971, which appears to be based on misapprehension. The rate of procurement of wheat during current season is much higher than during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana both by rail and road has also been arranged by the Food Corporation of India to the maximum extent possible.

(b) Although there had been some loss of foodgrains on account of untimely rains, the loss cannot be attributed to the inactivity of the Food Corporation of India.

(c) No, Sir. In Haryana, from the beginning wheat procurement is being done by the State Government and the Marketing Federation and Haryana Government have not agreed to allow the Food Corporation of India to procure wheat in the State.

प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को ऋण देने सम्बन्धी मंजूरी

3003. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को ऋण प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी मंजूरी देने की प्रक्रिया क्या है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी समितियों को ऋण देने की गारंटी दी गई है;

(ग) कितने छोटे किसानों को इससे लाभ मिला है तथा इसके अन्तर्गत कितने खंड आय हैं; और

(घ) इसके भविष्य की योजना क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) संभावित: इसमें वाणिज्य बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिक सहकारी समितियों को वित्त देने की ओर संकेत किया गया है, जिसका प्रारम्भ 1969 में अन्तर्कालीन उपाय के रूप में किया गया था। वाणिज्य बैंकों की शालाएं प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों को फसल ऋण नियमों के अनुसार प्रत्येक समिति द्वारा अपने सदस्यों के बारे में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले ऋण सीमा विवरणों के आधार पर सीधे ऋण देती हैं।

(ख) 1970-71 में 1565 समितियां।

(ग) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि जाँकड़े समिति-बार संकलित किए जाते हैं और खण्ड-बार या जोतवार नहीं।

(घ) पहले से चुने गए जिलों में बाणिज्य बैंकों की चुनी गई प्रत्येक शाखा के साथ 10 समितियों तक संबद्ध करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन क्षेत्रों में अब यह योजना चल रही है वहाँ की प्रगति का अवलोकन करने के बाद ही इसका विस्तार करने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

Communication addressed by Government to Foreign Countries for help for Bangla Desh Refugees

3004. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has addressed a communication to several countries requesting them to provide help for the rehabilitation of a large number of refugees who have come to India from Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether Government has had any response to these requests from any of the countries ; and

(c) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Government of India did not approach any country for assistance in rehabilitating the refugees from East Bengal. However, an appeal was made to the United Nations and foreign governments for assistance to provide relief to these refugees.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the assistance received from or offered by foreign governments and international agencies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-522/71].

Progress of Crash Programme for Rural Employment

3005. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons in Kerala who have been provided with employment upto the 1st June, 1971 under the crash programme to solve unemployment problem in rural areas which was to be enforced from 1st April, 1971 ;

(b) the names of the districts/blocks where this programme has not yet been enforced ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The proposals received from the Government of Kerala to implement the scheme in all the 10 Districts of the State were approved by the Government of India and necessary funds placed with the State Government towards the end of April, 1971. The Government of Kerala issued the necessary orders for the implementation of the scheme in April, 1971 itself. The scheme envisages employment to atleast 1,000 persons in every district for a period of about 10 months at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month per head. The blocks in which it is implemented and the number of persons actually provided employment will be known when the progress report for the first quarter is received from the State Government.

Offer of Transport Planes from Foreign Countries to help Refugees from Bangla Desh

3006. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA ;
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered to help India with transport planes to carry relief goods for the refugees of Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether in addition to planes, these countries have also offered to give other material help for the refugees ; and

(c) the latest account of foreign help received for Bangla Desh refugees, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the country-wise offers of assistance received from foreign Governments and International organisations for the Bangla Desh refugees is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-523/71].

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमिगत जल के बारे में सर्वेक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3007. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ अकाल पड़ने की सम्भावना है, भूमिगत जल के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिये सरकार का सहायता देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा तथा पूरा हो जायेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चौथी योजना के शुरु किये जाने के समय से, भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षण स्टेट प्लान स्कीमों के क्षेत्र में आता है। ऐसी कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य योजना सीमा के अधिक राज्यों को भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षणों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जा सके।

फिर भी, राज्य सरकार इस समय राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में, जिनमें अकाल क्षेत्र भी

सम्मिलित हैं, समन्वेषी कार्य करने के लिए एक भूमिगत जल सैल स्थापित कर रही है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Introduction of Employees Provident Fund Scheme in Beas and Sutlej Link Project, Himachal Pradesh

3008. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make provisions of Employees Provident Fund Scheme applicable to all the work-charged employees working in Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar District, Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Such of the establishments of the Beas Sutlej Link Project, as have been engaged in any of the scheduled industries/classes of establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and fulfil conditions for coverage have been covered under the said Act. The question of covering other sections of the Project is under examination.

Utilisation of Waste Land in Gujarat

3009. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of the wasteland in Gujarat which can be reclaimed ; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to utilize the said land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of a Nickel Plant in Orissa

3010. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Nickel Plant in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved;

(c) anticipated annual production thereof ; and

(d) whether any foreign assistance will be sought in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) to (d). Government have recently got a feasibility report prepared by Messrs. Chemical and Metallurgical Design Company, New Delhi, for the setting up of a Nickel Plant based upon the Sukhinda deposits in Orissa State. The feasibility report envisages an annual production of 4,800 tonnes of nickel and 200 tonnes of cobalt metal as also 17,000 tonnes of Trmmonium sulphate bye-product fertilizer. The investment is expected to be of the order of Rs. 32 crores.

The feasibility report is under technical examination and after the results thereof are known only can an investment decision be taken.

Irrigation in Manipur for Double Cropping

3011. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up any measure to irrigate some areas in Manipur Valley for the purpose of double cropping during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, nature of such measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Minor

Irrigation Schemes including diversion projects and distribution of pumpsets are being executed in Manipur. These, particularly the pumpsets which are mainly meant for irrigation during Rabi season, will help to encourage double cropping.

(b) There is a provision of Rs. 7.60 lakhs in the current year for minor irrigation schemes in Manipur. Out of this Rs. 5.58 lakhs is expected to be spent on continuing schemes and Rs. 2.02 on new schemes. The programme during the year will include distribution of 20 pumpsets.

बिहार में चीनी मिर्च की स्थापना

3012. श्री कमल मिश्र कुमार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को उचित नहीं समझती कि बिहार में साहिबगंज में सरकार ग्रथवा सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिल स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण कराया जाये;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि साहिबगंज क्षेत्र में उत्पादित गन्ना उस क्षेत्र की नई चीनी मिर्च की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार की बिहार के साहिबगंज में सरकारी ग्रथवा सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक नई चीनी मिल स्थापित करने के संबंध में अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि साहिबगंज क्षेत्र में गन्ने की पैदावार इतनी पर्याप्त नहीं है जिससे उक्त क्षेत्र में नई चीनी मिल स्थापित की जा सके। इसलिए भारत सरकार द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में चीनी मिल

स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना ।

सिंचाई के लिये उत्तराखण्ड की नदियों के जल का उपयोग

3013. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र की नदियों के जल का उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सिंचाई के लिये उन नदियों के जल का उपयोग करने का है;

(ग) क्या उत्तराखण्ड की जनता को केवल वर्षा पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र की नदियों का जल लघु सिंचाई कार्यों में तकनीकी दृष्टि से सम्भव मात्रा तक उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है । उत्तराखण्ड की भौगोलिक दशाओं के अन्तर्गत मुख्य तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं द्वारा सिंचाई नहीं की जा सकती है ।

(ख) जी हां । राज्य सरकार भविष्य में इन नदियों के और अधिक जल का उपयोग करना चाहती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । सीमित क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और उनका विस्तार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) चौथी योजना के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के लिये 70 लाख रुपए की राशि व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस रकम में इस क्षेत्र में लगभग 23 किलोमीटर लम्बी सिंचाई की नालियों का निर्माण करना भी शामिल है ।

Allocation of Non-Ferrous Metals for Industries

3014. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the principles on which the allocation of non-ferrous metals required for different industries as raw materials is made ;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to maintain some proportionality between their actual requirements and the allocations ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take for removing the existing disparities in the allocation of these metals as between different States and their requirements calculated on the basis of their installed capacities ; and

(d) the arrangement made for scrutinising the various claims for allocation, State-wise and industry-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KUMARAMANGALAM) :

(a) The existing units engaged in the Priority industries are allocated non-ferrous metals on replenishment basis, partly from indigenous production and partly from imports, keeping in view the licensed capacity and the estimated demand of the end product.

In the case of non-priority industries, the allocation of non-ferrous metals is made on the basis of past production, consumption of imported non-ferrous metals during the previous year and generally not exceeding the licensed/approved capacity of each unit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in respect of allocations made to the large sector units registered with the D.G.T.D. as allocation is not on State-wise basis.

In the case of Small Scale units, the allocation of indigenously available non-ferrous metals is made by the development Commissioner Small Scale Industries with due regard to the capacities and requirements of Industries.

As provided for in the Import Trade Control Policy, 1971-72, application from small scale units for import of non-ferrous metals would be considered on a more liberal basis, in the light of their production capacity. The entitlement of small scale units for non-ferrous metals would be increased by 50% of the quantity for which import licences/release orders were issued for April, 1970 March, 1971.

(d) Applications from large scale units registered with the D.G.T.D. are received and scrutinised by the different Directorates in the D.G.T.D.

Applications from small scale units for allocation of non-ferrous metals are received and scrutinised by the State Directorates of Industries concerned.

Export of Ferrous Scrap

3016. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of ferrous scrap from India would suffer a sharp fall during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) and (b). Due to increasing domestic demand for Scrap, it has become necessary to restrict exports only to those categories and quantities, which are clearly surplus to our internal requirements.

The realisation from Scrap exports in 1971-72 is at present estimated to be around

Rs. 5 crores, against the average annual earning of Rs. 8 crores in the last three years.

Stenography Instructors in Industrial Training Institutes

3017. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the posts of Stenography Instructors working in Industrial Training Institutes under the Delhi Administration have not been converted into substantive ones, despite the fact that these posts are in existence since 1962 ;

(b) whether any action is now being contemplated for conversion of such posts into permanent ones ;

(c) the number of such Stenography Instructors working in different Industrial Training Institutes, Delhi who have completed five years service and have been declared permanent recently by the Delhi Administration ; and

(d) the number of those who have completed five years service but have not been declared permanent so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to existing instructions, 80% of temporary posts continuing for over 3 years can be converted into permanent ones. Accordingly, 14 out of 18 posts have already been so converted.

(c) and (d). 13 Stenography Instructors in Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi have completed 5 years of service ; their cases for confirmation are under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Supply of Tractors and Pumping Sets for Intensive Cultivation in Bihar

3018. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arranged for the supply of pumping sets and tractors

T. 14, to the farmers for intensive cultivation and if so, the steps being taken for the supply of spare parts of the tractors by some Government marketing agencies ;

(b) whether, any such DT 14 tractors or any other variety of tractors have been supplied in Madhepura sub-division Saharsa District of Bihar State and if so, the total number thereof from 1967 onwards, year-wise and month-wise ; and

(c) whether any such mechanic for the repair of the tractors has been provided and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Recruitment of Junior Accountants in Department of Agriculture

3019. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Agriculture has selected about 20-Junior Accountants from amongst the U. D. Cs. of C. S. C. S. on deputation transfer basis ;

(b) whether no reservation/preference was given to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, although para 8 of the application form has specifically asked that whether the candidate belongs to any of the above community ;

(c) whether a good number of candidates of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applied for the said post, but none of them has been selected ; if so, under what terms and conditions none of them has been selected ; and

(d) whether the entire roster for the posts of Junior Accountants has been raised ignoring the constitutional claim of SC/ST

candidates and if so, whether Government propose to scrap the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A panel of twenty two Upper Division Clerks of C. S. C. S. has been drawn for appointment as Junior Accountants on transfer/transfer on deputation in the Department of Agriculture.

(b) The existing orders of communal representation do not provide for reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates when posts are filled up by transfer/transfer on deputation.

(c) Six candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities applied for the post. Out of these, three have been included in the panels.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Extension of E. S. I. Scheme

3020. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees State Insurance scheme is likely to be introduced to such cities where it is not in existence now ;

(b) if so, the names of those cities ; and

(c) the dates from which the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to implement the Scheme in the areas mentioned in the enclosed statement during the year 1971-1972. The actual implementation of the Scheme in new areas depends upon the completion of medical arrangements and fixation of target dates by the State Governments concerned. No firm date has yet been fixed.

Statement

Areas where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the year 1971-72

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Out skirts of Vijayawada and Natayapalem.
2.	Bihar	Ramgarh, Bokaro Steel Plant and Adityapur.
3.	Kerala	Pullur and Kayamkulam
4.	Maharashtra	Chalisgaon, Barsi, Ballarpur, Talegaon, Miraj, Industrial Estate Sholapur, Nasik, Dhulia, Khopoli and Ichalkaranji.
5.	Mysore	Nargund, Kolar Gold Field, White Field, Dharwar, Shahbad, Hospet, Bagalkot, Munirabad and Bellary.
6.	Orissa	Belpahar
7.	Rajasthan	Debari
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Rishikesh and Dhakka Village
9.	Tamil Nadu	Somanur, Samalapuram, Perumandi Village, K. Y. M. Industries area, Out skirts of Salem Neelambur and Arasur.
10.	West Bengal	Kalyani

In addition the question of inclusion of certain other areas in the phased programme for implementation of the Scheme in 1971-72 will be decided on receipt of medical plans from the concerned State Governments.

Demands of Employees Provident Fund Employees

3021. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will

the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outstanding demands of the Employees Provident Fund Employees including payment of House Rent have been conceded ; and b

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) and (b). Of the nine demands submitted by the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation, the Central Board of Trustees have considered seven demands ; and the remaining two demands e. g. bringing the scales of pay on par with those of the Reserve Bank of India or the Class 'A' banks pending provisions of a need based living minimum wage and payment of house rent allowance at an enhanced rate, are pending consideration until a decision is taken on the question whether the employees of the Employees Provident Funds Organisation may continue to be treated at par. With the Central Government employees in the matter of pay, allowances and other concessions.

Continuance of Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for Steel Industry

3022. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI T. S. LAKSHAMANAN :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the steel industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how far its continuance will help the steel industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):

(a) and (b). The Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry was set up as a bipartite body representing employers and workers to deal with the question of wage revision at the level of Industry as a whole through collective bargaining. The

Committee arrived at an agreement on 27th October, 1970. In terms thereof, the Committee will superise and ensure implementation of the agreement during the period of its currency i.e. for four years from 1st September, 1970.

(c) The continuance of the Committee should help implementation of the Wage Agreement. The Committee has also set a Standardisation Committee to standardise scales of pay and job nomenclatures and to bring about uniformity concerning amenities in respect of leave, holidays, medical benefits and retirement age. Recently, the Committee was requested to take broader responsibilities, especially those flowing out of the urgent need to increase production.

Purchase of Food Items for Refugees

3023. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the Food Corporation of India to go ahead with the purchase of food items to be delivered to the Rehabilitation Ministry for the refugees ;

(b) if so, the total foodgrains collected by the Corporation during the last two months ; and

(c) how far it will be sufficient to meet the demand of the refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) So far as rice and wheat are concerned, the Food Corporation of India are holding adequate stocks in the respective States for meeting the requirements of refugees. The Food Corporation of India have also purchased 3700 tonnes of pulses for supply to refugees.

(c) The position of availability of wheat and rice is satisfactory and it is expected that it would be possible to meet the additional requirements. With regard to other items, arrangements are being

made by Food Corporation of India to procure and supply the quantities indicated as needed for the refugees.

मेहसी चम्पारन, बिहार में सहकारिता के आधार पर शीतागार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज) स्थापित करना

3024. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्पारन जिले के मेहसी स्थान से आम, लीचीयां और अन्य फल इतनी अधिक मात्रा में देश के अन्य भागों में भेजे जाते हैं कि वहाँ शीतागार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज) की सुविधाएँ नहीं होने से किसानों और व्यापारियों को बहुत हानि उठानी पड़ती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी, सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में मेहसी स्थान पर एक शीतागार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज) लगाने का है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्हे) : (क) मेहसी से उत्पादको और व्यापारियों से आम और लीची भेजने के बारे में कठिनाई की कोई रिपोर्ट सरकार को नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होते ।

Sugar Mills lying Idle

3025. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills which are lying idle in the country, and since when ; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to restart them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are ten sugar mills now lying idle and the position in regard to their restarting is indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Factory	Idle since	Reason for being idle
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Krishna Sugar Mills, Ltd., Krishna Kittur, Distt, Belgaum (Mysore).	1952-53 season	Registration certificate has been revoked on 29.9.1970.
2.	M/s. The Maharani Parvati Sugar Mills Ltd., Sarangpur (Madhya Pradesh).	-do-	It is an uneconomic unit and/or does not have sufficient quantity of sugarcane available in its area.
3.	M/s. Shree Bijay Sugar Mills Ltd., Bijainagar, Distt. Ajmer Rajasthan	1956-57 season	-do-

1	2	3	4
4.	M/s. National Sugar Mills Ltd., Ahmedpur, Distt. Birbhum (West Bengal).	1964-65 season	It has been installed with the help of financial assistance from the Ministry of Rehabilitation and there have been some disputes between them and the management and the factory has not been in operation. The West Bengal Government is reported to be making efforts to restart the factory.
5.	M/s. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Distt. Shahabad (Bihar).	1967-68 season	The factory has failed a writ against an investigation ordered by the Government of India into the affairs of the undertaking under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the matter is sub-judice.
6.	M/s. Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd., Warsaliganj, Distt. Gaya (Bihar)	-do-	There is lack of sufficient supplies of sugarcane in its area of operation. The question of running this mills as a cooperative is under consideration of the Bihar Government.
7.	M/s. Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd., Garaul, Distt. Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	1973-71 season	The unit is facing serious financial crisis and so the management has not been able to start the factory in 1970-71.
8.	M/s. Palar Sugars Ltd., Mail- patti, Distt. North Arcot (Tamil Nadu).	1970-71 season	It is a small unit which on account of its un-economic operation did not go into Production in 1970-71.
9.	M/s. Sivakami Sugar Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh).	-do-	-do-
10.	M/s. Shri Datta Sahakari Gulwa Khandsari Sahakari Utpadak Sanstha Ltd., Panhala Asurle, Dist. Kolhapur (Maharashtra).	-do-	-do-

Liquidation of Rural Indebtedness

3026. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—
KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the assessment of Government regarding farmers' indebtedness in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to liquidate it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : (a) A statement giving the information revealed by the All India Rural Debt And Investment Survey 1961-62 is attached. No further survey on rural indebtedness has been undertaken.

(b) Strengthening of co-operatives, nationalisation of major commercial banks, provision of Takavi loans, are all measures taken by Government to help liquidate rural indebtedness.

Statement

Loans outstanding as on 30th June, 1962 in respect of Cultivator Households.

State	Average per reporting household. (Rs.)	Average per household (Rs.)	Aggregate amount in (Crores Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	908	702.3	287.22
Assam	334	139.9	21.55
Bihar	605	393.5	234.00
Gujarat	868	629.1	120.48
J and K	389	241.5	11.72
Kerala	418	293.6	59.13
Madhya Pradesh	657	407.8	180.48
Tamil Nadu	1081	855.2	292.83
Maharashtra	700	441.2	166.10
Mysore	972	823.2	203.60
Orissa	391	131.0	31.17
Punjab	1277	968.2	157.48
Rajasthan	1031	815.2	221.51
U.P.	478	295.5	285.95
West Bengal	343	241.1	79.52
All India	708	472.7	2379.94

(Source : R.B.I. Bulletin September 1965 P. 29)

Note : Figures for Haryana are included in Punjab.

Request from Rajasthan for return of Tractors supplied by East Germany

3027. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have written the Union Government that the East German Tractors supplied to Rajasthan farmers are un-serviceable and should be returned ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union-Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये तुरन्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये सुविधायें

3028. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री तह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन हरिजनों, पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिए ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए तुरन्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार दिए गए हैं उनकी कितनी संख्या है; और

(ख) इस बारे में भावी योजना क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (शेर सिंह) :

(क) तथा (ख). इस योजना में श्रम प्रधान तथा स्थायी स्वरूप की परिसंपत्तियां तैयार करने वाली विभिन्न किस्मों की ग्राम परियोजनाओं के जाल के माध्यम से अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसरों की व्यवस्था करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। देश के प्रत्येक जिले में औसतन 1000 व्यक्तियों को वर्ष में लगभग 10 महीनों के लिए रोजगार दिया जाएगा। इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं कि रोजगार के लिए ऐसे परिवारों में से व्यक्तियों

को चुनने में तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए जिसमें कोई कमाने वाला न हो। इस प्रकार समाज के सबसे जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिए जाने की आशा है। अतः हरिजन तथा दूसरे लोग जो किसी भी क्षेत्र में सब से अधिक जरूरतमंद लोग हैं, को उस सीमा तक रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन अभी-अभी शुरू हुआ है। जब तक इस योजना को पूरी तरह कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक यह पता नहीं चल सकेगा कि उसमें कितने हरिजनों तथा दूसरों को रोजगार मिला है।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की संख्या और उत्पादित चीनी की मात्रा

3029. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय गैर-सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितनी चीनी मिलें हैं; और

(ख) राज्य सरकार के पास इस समय चीनी का कितना भण्डार उपलब्ध है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय 5 चीनी मिलें कार्य कर रही हैं जोकि सभी गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार अपने पास चीनी का कोई स्टॉक नहीं रखती है। मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित चीनी कारखानों के पास उनके नामों के आगे

दिखाई गई तारीख को चीनी के स्टॉक का ब्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

क्र. सं.	ज़िला सहित स्थान	स्टॉक (मीटरी टन)
1.	डवरा, जिला ग्वालियर	8874.0 (22-5-71 को)
2.	जावरा, जिला रतलाम	8518.0 (7-6-71 को)
3.	दालौदा, जिला मन्दसौर	5841.0 („)
4.	सेहोर, जिला सेहोर	10936.0 („)
5.	महिदपुर रोड, जिला उज्जैन	3091.0 („)

रोजगार कार्यालयों, मनीपुर में पंजीकृत
व्यक्ति

3030. श्री हुकम चन्द कद्वबाय : क्या
अभ और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(ज) 1 जनवरी 1969 से आज तक मनीपुर
स्थित रोजगार कार्यालयों में कितने शिक्षित
और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत
कराये हैं;

(ख) इस अवधि में रोजगार कार्यालयों
के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार
मिला; और

(ग) अधिकाधिक लोगों के लिए रोजगार
की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि में आगामी वर्ष
में और अधिक रोजगार के अवसर
बनाने हेतु कौन सी योजना सरकार के विचारा-
धीन है ?

अभ और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के.
झाड़िसकर) : (क) और (ख). प्राप्त सूचना
संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आर्थिक
विकास और सामाजिक सेवा क्षेत्र के विकास
की कई प्रायोजनाएँ हैं। आशा है ये प्रायोजनाएँ
तथा पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित अन्य
योजनाएँ जैसे जैसे लागू की जायेंगी,
नियुक्ति के अधिक से अधिक अवसर प्राप्त
होंगे।

विवरण

काम चाहने वालों की श्रेणी	वर्ष में दर्ज बेरोजगारों की संख्या		वर्ष में नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5
1. शिक्षित (मैट्रिकुलेट और अधिक)	5,223	4,398	159	235
2. अशिक्षित (अनपढ़ समेत, मैट्रिक से कम)	5,804	5,670	394	130
जोड़	11,027	10,068	353	365

नोट :—नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नियोजन कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज कराने वाले शिक्षित
बेरोजगारों के संबंध में जानकारी छः माह बाद प्रतिवर्ष जून और दिसम्बर, में
एकत्र की जाती है।

दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध चूर्ण का उत्पादन तथा आयात

3031. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितनी मात्रा में दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध चूर्ण का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात किया गया तथा वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान विदेशों से अनुमानतः कितनी मात्रा में दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इस आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान दूध का अनुमानित उत्पादन 212 लाख मीटरी टन था। वर्ष 1970 के दौरान देश में 7,288 मीटरी टन दुग्ध-चूर्ण का निर्माण किया गया था।

(ख) तथा (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अन्धमान स्थित रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति

3032. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से आज तक अन्धमान के रोजगार कार्यालयों में कितने शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत कराये हैं,

(ख) इस अवधि में रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला; और

(ग) अधिकाधिक लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से आगामी वर्ष में और अधिक रोजगार के अवसर बनाने हेतु कौन सी योजना सरकार से विचारधीन है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख). अन्धमान द्वीप समूह में कोई नियोजन कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक विकास और सामाजिक सेवा क्षेत्र के विकास की कई प्रायोजनाएँ हैं। आशा है ये प्रायोजनाएँ तथा पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित अन्य योजनाएँ जैसे जैसे लागू की जायेगी, नियुक्ति के अधिक से अधिक अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

राजस्थान में भूमि संरक्षण योजना के लिये धन

3033. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान में भूमि संरक्षण हेतु किसी योजना के लिये धन आवंटित किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी एकड़ भूमि लाई गई है;

(ग) उक्त भूमि का उपयोग किस उद्देश्य के लिये किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में मृदा संरक्षण के लिये धन की व्यवस्था की है।

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों (1968-69 से 1970-71) में स्टेट प्लान स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 81587 हेक्টার और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 31418 हेक्টার क्षेत्र लाया गया है।

(ग) इस भूमि को कृषि तथा गैर कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों (1968-69 से 1970-71) में मृदा संरक्षण की राज्य योजनाओं पर 122.80 लाख रु. और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं पर 62.33 लाख रु. खर्च किये गये हैं।

Suspension of training of Farmers in Tripura

3034. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the programmes for Farmers' training in Tripura have stopped ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education, a centre has been sanctioned to the Union Territory of Tripura. Certain modifications have also been suggested by the Government of India in the detailed Scheme drawn up in this connection by the Tripura Administration. They have been advised to implement the Scheme as soon as possible.

Pending Applications for refund of Employees Provident Fund in Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Asansol

3035. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications pending for the refund of Employees Provident Fund amount in Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, Asansol since 1969 ;

(b) the reasons for delay in refunding the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the payment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) 143

(b) The claims are outstanding for want of certain information and documents required for settlement of these cases.

(c) Efforts are being made to get the wanting information and documents from employers and workers concerned.

Export of Sugar during 1970-71

3036. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of sugar exported during 1970-71 and how it compares with the previous two years exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Exports of sugar are made on calendar year basis. During 1970 a quantity of 3.18 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported as against 0.94 lakh tonnes in 1969 and 0.99 lakh tonnes in 1968. For 1971, India's present total export entitlements under the International Sugar agreement 1968 come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes. an

all this quantity is likely to be exported before the close of the year.

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों को भूमि वितरण तथा अन्य कृषि सुविधाओं के लिए नियम

3037. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों को भूमि वितरण तथा कृषि सुविधायें देने के बारे में क्या नियम हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में भूमि वितरण और उन्हें दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अण्णासाहेब पो. शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सिंचाई के अधीन तथा वर्षा पर आश्रित भूमि का क्षेत्र

3038. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने एकड़ भूमि पर कृषि होती है, तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि वंजर है और कितने एकड़ भूमि वर्षा पर आश्रित है;

(ख) अगले पांच वर्षों में वर्षवार कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि पर खेती किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इससे सम्बन्धित योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1967-68 (अस्थायी) के

भूमि उपयोग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अनुमानतः उपलब्ध सिंचाईगत क्षेत्र तथा वंजर भूमि और वर्षा पर आश्रित भूमि क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार है :—

(क्षेत्र
लाख हेक्टर
में ।

1. बोया गया	
निबल क्षेत्र	1397.00
2. वंजर तथा	
अकृष्ट भूमि	325.00
3. वर्षा पर	
आश्रित भूमि	1121.80

(ख) और (ग). भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत भूमि राज्य का विषय होने के कारण खेती आदि के सहित इसके सुधार, उपादेय-कारण के कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति का कार्य संबन्धित राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। फिर भी, चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान, भूमि उपादेय करण उपायों के अन्तर्गत लगभग 10 लाख हेक्टर भूमि लाने का विचार है ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

3039. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों ने मई मास में हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन कुबेर मंगलम) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में लेखकशुभा में तारीख 10-6-1971 को पूछे गये अवतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1876 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया जाता है। बोकारो स्टील लि. के मजदूरों ने नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि. के कुछ दैनिक मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की है।

(ग) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि. कुछ मांगों को पंच निर्णय के लिए सौंपने के लिए एक बार राजी हो गई थी। युनाइटेड प्रोडक्ट्स लेबर फेडरेशन, जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है और जिसने यह हड़ताल करवाई है, को छोड़कर सभी रजिस्टर्ड यूनियनों को कंपनी के इस रवैये से सहमति थी। संरचनात्मक निर्माणशाला में जिसे हड़ताली कर्मचारियों की हरकतों के कारण बन्द करने की घोषणा कर दी गई है, पुनः काम आरम्भ करने के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं। हड़ताल करने वाले कर्मचारियों में से बहुत से कर्मचारी अपने काम पर वापस आ गए हैं और आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सामान्य रूप से काम होने लगेगा। कानून तथा व्यवस्था का और अच्छा प्रबन्ध किया गया है त कि काम करने के इच्छुक कर्मचारियों को डराया धमकाया न जाए तथा उनके साथ जोर-जबरदस्ती न की जाए।

**Request for tent and Tarpaulin supplies
from foreign countries for refugees
from Bangla Desh**

3040. SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for supplies of tents and tarpaulins from outside for refugees from Bangla Desh :

(b) whether supplies sent by trains and trucks are enough for sending supplies to

refugee centres ; and

(c) if so, what are the supply arrangements for the refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government has placed orders for tents and tarpaulins through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. The State Governments have also been authorised to purchase shelter material, after consulting their Finance Departments and observing the normal stores purchase rules. In addition we have informed the International agencies and foreign Governments that shelter material is our first priority at the moment.

Australian wheat for India

3041. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Australia has agreed to supply wheat to India ;

(b) if so, the quantity that has been agreed to ;

(c) on what payment ; and

(d) when it is likely to reach India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). About 50 thousand tonnes wheat was purchased against cash payment from Australia in February, 1971. Some of that quantity has already been received and the rest is likely to be received by the end of this month.

Meeting of Food and Agriculture Nutrition Board

3042. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Food and Agriculture Nutrition Board had a meeting on the 18th May, 1971 :

(b) if so, whether this meeting of the board was held after a lapse of two years ; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) A meeting of the Food and Nutrition Board was held on the 18th May, 1971.

(b) The earlier meeting of the Board was held on 3-7-1969.

(c) The Board reviewed the progress of the various schemes being implemented by the Food and Nutrition Board and the programme for the financial year 1971-72. Apart from continuing the existing schemes, the important decisions taken by the Board are :

To take up projects for production of edible soya flour, modernisation of pulses milling and processing of maize. It was also decided to appoint some Sub-Committees to consider the feasibility of taking up commercial projects for production of 'miltone' using protein isolate from vegetable sources, taking up a systematic dietary survey, development of cottonseed flour, commercialisation of Bal ahar (a protein rich food) and fortification of milk, etc.

Scheme for Rodent control during fourth Plan

3043. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for rodent control during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). Till the year 1969-70 there was a Centrally sponsored scheme for Rodent Control which has been transferred to the States sector with effect from 1st April, 1969. All schemes on rodent control are included as parts of the State Plan Schemes. The main feature of the rat control schemes is the use of rodenticides ; but other methods of rat control such as trapping baiting gassing of burrows are also used. The targets for coverage under rat control schemes in States are as follows :-

Area in million hectares

1971-72	8.00
1972-73	9.00
1973-74	10.00

The cost incurred on the implementation of the rat control schemes forms the part of the State Plan outlays under 'Plan Protection.'

Expenditure on Community Development Blocks

3044. SHRI N. S. BIST : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Development Blocks in the country alongwith their State-wise break-up ;

(b) the number of staff and average administrative and contingent expenditure on a block ; and

(c) the steps taken to cut the administrative expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the total number of Development Blocks State-wise is appended.

(b) The staffing pattern for a Block approved by the Ministry some time back provided for a Block Development Officer,

9 Extension Officers, 10 Gram Sevaks, 2 Gram Sevikas and a supporting staff of about 20 including staff at primary health centre and veterinary dispensary. The pattern provided for an expenditure of Rs. 3.83 lakhs on staff (including pre-existing staff in a Block) and expenditure on contingencies over a period of five years. This works out to an average expenditure of Rs. 64,680 per annum on staff and Rs. 12,000/- per annum on contingencies. However, the actual position varies considerably from State to State and Block to Block.

and State Minister for Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1968 recognised the need for keeping the administrative expenditure in the Blocks to the minimum and recommended that structural and organisation changes in the partten of Block organisation may be made by the States taking into account the actual programme potential and work load from area to area. It was suggested that functionaries who were likely to have not enough work in a given area might be re-deployed. The recommendation was forwarded to the States for suitable action.

(c) The Conference of Chief Ministers

Statement

State	No. of Development Blocks.
1. Andhra Pradesh	445
2. Assam and Meghalaya	160 (Separate figures not available)
3. Bihar	575
4. Gujarat	224
5. Haryana	82
6. Himachal Pradesh	69
7. Jammu and Kashmir	70
8. Kerala	143
9. Madhya Pradesh	416
10. Maharashtra	425
11. Mysore	268
12. Nagaland	21
13. Orissa	307
14. Punjab	116
15. Rajasthan	232
16. Tamil Nadu	375
17. Uttar Pradesh	899
18. West Bengal	341
Total States	5168
Total Union Territories	101½
Grand Total	5269½

National Conference on Unemployment

3045. SHRI N. S. BIST :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day National Conference on Unemployment was held recently in Bombay under the auspices of the Asian Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions ;

(b) if so, the matters discussed and suggestions made at the Conference ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and whether Government propose to implement them ; if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the report of the Indian Trade Union Conference on Unemployment. It deals generally with the problem of unemployment and some possible remedial measures.

(c) These issues are under Government's constant review ; the action taken must depend on emerging requirements and the available resources.

Import of Cereals during 1970-71

3046. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the value of cereal imports during 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The total C and F value of the foodgrains (wheat and rice) imported during 1970-71 was about Rs. 185 crores.

Agricultural Production Programme in Eastern Districts of U. P.

3047. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to examine the agricultural production programme in the eastern districts of U. P. in view of the low-yield per hectare ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir...

(b) Does not arise.

Research Project for Improvement of Coconut during Fourth Plan

3048. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for an All-India Co-ordinated Research Project for the Improvement of Coconut during Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the plans regarding opening of its Centres in various places and the amount sanctioned for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) An All India Coordinated Coconut and Arecanut Improvement Project has been sanctioned under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The set up under the Project is as under :

Main Centre : Kasaragod (Kerala)

Regional Centres :

1. Kayangulam (Kerala)
2. Vittal (Mysore)

Sub-Centres :

1. Veppankulam (Tamil Nadu)
2. Razole (A. P.)
3. Andaman Islands
4. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

5. Sreevardhan (Maharashtra)
6. Palode (Kerala)
7. Peechi (Kerala)
8. Hirehalli (Mysore)
9. Mohitnagar (West Bengal)
10. Kahikuchi (Assam)

In addition to the above centres, the following centres which are financed entirely by the State Governments are also cooperating in the Project :

1. Nileshwar (Kerala)
2. Arsikere (Mysore)
3. Mahuva (Gujarat)
4. Gudiyatham (Tamil Nadu)

The total grant sanctioned for the Project during the Fourth Five Year Plan period amounts to Rs. 54.00 lakhs. A proposal to strengthen the Project further, subject to availability of funds, is under consideration.

Landless Persons Granted Ownership of Land in Madhya Pradesh

3049. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless persons who were given actual and permanent ownership of land in Madhya Pradesh State during the last two years ; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Harijans who were benefited by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Membership of Indian Coffee Workers Society Ltd., Delhi

3050. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) the number of members in Indian Coffee Workers Cooperative Society Delhi ; and

(b) the conditions for obtaining the membership and the number of such workers who are still out of the membership ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) 244.

(b) Conditions governing the membership of the Society are given in the statement.

The number of workers who are still out of the membership is 297.

STATEMENT

Conditions for Membership -

Bye-laws

5. No person shall be a member unless :

(a) He is a member of the Society on the day these bye-laws are adopted or

(b) He is workman of the Society and has completed satisfactory and continuous service of one year in the Society ;

(c) His age is more than 18 years ;

(d) He has carried out the provisions of bye-laws No. 16.

6. Every member on admission shall pay Rs. 1/- as admission fee which shall not be refunded in any case.

7. (a) The application for membership shall have to be submitted in writing in prescribed form to the Secretary of the Society.

(b) No member of the Society shall be a member of any Trade Unions or organisations whose aims, objects

are activities are against the interests of the Society.

At the time of admission, each member shall pay the full value of the minimum shares provided that the Managing Committee may relax this condition in deserving cases and allow payment in suitable instalments.

Conditions of Work and Employment of Casual Labourers under Various Ministers

3051. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to regularise the conditions of work and employment of the casual labourer employed under the various Ministries of Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A set of model draft regulations relating to conditions of service of casual labour employed by Central Government undertakings is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

(b) The salient features of the scheme are yet to be finally worked out; these are to be finalized in the light of the comments received.

Agricultural Projects Jointly sponsored by F.R.G. and G.D.R.

3052. SHRI P. K. DEO : SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural projects jointly sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic being operated in India ; and

(b) whether any new agricultural project is being discussed or is under negotiation with the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No agricultural projects in India are being sponsored jointly by the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

There are, however, at present four Agricultural Development Projects in operation in India for which technical and material assistance is being received from Government of Federal Republic of Germany. These projects are located at Mandi and Kangra Districts of Himachal Pradesh, Nilgiris Distt. of Tamil Nadu and Almora Distt. of Uttar Pradesh.

No assistance is being received from the German Democratic Republic in the field of agricultural development.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Federal Republic of Germany have been approached for taking up another Indo-German Project in the Chhotanagpur region of Bihar State. The matter is under consideration of the Foreign Government and no final decision has yet been taken.

Procurement of Maize by Government of Manipur for Sale in other States

3053. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrangements have been made to procure maize by the Government Manipur for sale in other States ;

(b) if so, the quantity of maize to be procured by the Government of Manipur ;

(c) whether such arrangements are not made in the manner in which surplus maize sold in Manipur ; and

(d) whether other States like Bihar have offered to purchase maize from Manipur through the Government of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of Manipur have requested the Food Corporation of India to take steps for procurement of maize from the next crop coming in July 71. Arrangement are yet to be finalized by the Food Corporation of India in consultation with Manipur Government. It is not possible to indicate at this stage what quantity of maize, if any, will be procured in Manipur for sale to other States.

(d) No, Sir.

Experiments in Production of Cashewnuts and Apples in Manipur

3054. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are experimenting in the production of cashewnuts, apples and other varieties of fruits in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the results, achieved and the amount spent on such experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) At present no research investigations are being conducted by the Government of India on these crops in Manipur. However, it is proposed to set up a Research Centre of the Government of India in Manipur which will, among others, undertake research in horticultural crops also. A Centre of All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is at present located at Imphal in Manipur.

(b) Does not arise.

Civic Facilities in East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

3055. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the department of Rehabilitation are providing the usual municipal and other civic facilities like street lighting in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi till the Colony is formally handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Water and Electric supply for domestic purposes are adequately available in the Colony. Sewerage system is also functioning properly. As regards street lighting, the Corporation undertakes to provide it only after 50% of the houses have been constructed in a particular area. According to the agreements entered into by the allottees, 50% of the houses should have been completed by the end of May, 1971 but the progress in this regard has been very slow.

Requests for Arbitration from Allottees of East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

3056. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for arbitration from allottees of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi under para (xviii) of the Agreement are pending since long; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far to refer these requests to arbitration and the awards of arbitration in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

A number of allottees of plots in East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi made requests for arbitration under clause (xviii) of the Agreement. The matter was examined and it

was found that the requests were not tenable, because, at that stage, no dispute or difference legally referable to arbitration under Clause (xviii) of the Agreement had arisen. The persons concerned have been informed accordingly.

Societies/Associations Functioning in E.P.D.P. Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

3057. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Rehabilitation has addressed letters to various Societies/Associations functioning for the development of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi and asked those Societies/Associations to submit lists of their members with addresses ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for demanding such lists and with the Department propose to do with these lists ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A number of Associations / Societies have been addressing the Department of Rehabilitation, with regard to the problems connected with the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony at Kalkaji. With a view to determining the representative character of the Associations/Societies, they have been requested to furnish a copy of the rules and regulations and to submit a list of their members, along with their addresses, as well as the number of plots in East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony allotted to the members.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

3058. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he declared on March 20, at a gathering of M.Ps and farmers in New Delhi that "import of foodgrains will be completely stopped by the end of this year" ;

(b) if so, whether India will be self-sufficient in foodgrains production at the end of this year ; and

(c) the basis of such conclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. What was said was to the effect that concessional imports of foodgrains will be stopped after 1971.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Stateswise Break-up of Foodgrains Procured for 1968-69 to 1970-71

3059. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual procurement of foodgrains, State-wise and year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the proportion (in percent) of procurement, State-wise and year-wise, during the said periods ;

(c) whether the pace of increase in procurement in recent years is not commensurate with the output ; and

(d) if so, the causes thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity of foodgrains procured in each State during the agricultural years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and its relation (percentage) to the net production, is attached.

(c) and (d). Pace of procurement in recent years is generally commensurate with the output. During 1969-70, however, there has been a fall in procurement when compared with the output of the year on account of various factors like cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and floods in the eastern part of the country.

Statement

Actual procurement of foodgrains State-wise and year-wise during the agricultural years 1968-69 to 1970-71 and the State-wise percentage of Net production

(In '000 tonnes)

State	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	July 68	June 69	July 69	June 70	July 70	May 71
	Procurement of food-grains	% of net production	Procurement of food-grains	% of net production	Procurement of food-grains	% of net production
Andhra Pradesh	445	7.4	162	2.5	498	
Assam	199	9.9	107	5.8	81	
Bihar	79	1.0	35	0.5	29	
Gujarat	16	0.8	18	0.6	47	
Haryana	461	17.5	676	16.9	786	
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	Neg	Neg	1	
Jammu and Kashmir	50	5.2	41	4.1	34	
Kerala	92	7.4	86	7.9	75	
Madhya Pradesh	394	4.8	370	4.3	601	
Maharashtra	479	7.6	385	6.4	306	
Mysore	86	1.9	81	1.6	21	
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	
Orissa	274	5.8	276	6.3	267	
Punjab	2257	41.3	2500	41.2	2544	
Rajasthan	38	0.9	42	1.0	134	
Tamil Nadu	706	14.9	592	10.8	111	
Uttar Pradesh	707	5.0	422	2.7	873	
West Bengal	423	6.7	413	6.4	248	
Union Territories	28	3.7	20	2.8	34	
TOTAL :	6729	8.2	6226	7.2	6690	

(N. B.)=Firm estimates of production of foodgrains for 1970-71 are not yet available. Hence the percentages could not be calculated.

(Neg)=Below 500 tonnes.

Agricultural Research Stations

3060. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Research Stations in India ; State-wise ; and

(b) their progress of functioning and expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) On the basis of the information available with this Ministry, a list of Agricultural Research Stations in India, State-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-524/71*]. The list, however, does not include a number of Research Institutes in respect of commercial crops being looked after by the Ministry of Foreign Trade or Boards under that Ministry and also those functioning under private Research Organisations.

(b) Agriculture is a State subject. We do not receive reports from the States about the progress of functioning of their individual research stations and the expenditure incurred thereon. However, the work being done in the States is reflected, in a general way, in the Annual Reports of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which are placed on the Table of the Sabha from time to time. These Annual Reports also contain, in a concise form, information about the progress of work at the Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and their Research Stations. The Annual Report of the Society for the year 1969-70 was approved by it at its Annual General Meeting held on the 19th June, 1971. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha after printed copies are available.

**Refugees from East and West Pakistan
Settled in Delhi and West Bengal**

3061. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the actual number of refugees from Pakistan in Delhi and West Bengal upto 1958 ;

(b) the amount of financial assistance and land given to the refugees from West Pakistan at Delhi and from East Pakistan at West Bengal at that time ; and

(c) whether there is any difference between the standard of life and facilities of the refugees now settled in Delhi and also in West Bengal or Dandakaranya Camp ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) (As on 31.12.1958)

Delhi	...	5.01 lakhs
West Bengal		31.61 lakhs

(i) *Financial Assistance*

Delhi	Rs. 60 crores (as on 31.3.1961)
West Bengal	Rs. 142 crores (as on 31.3.1961)

(ii) *Allotment of land*

Delhi	13,328 Acres (Includes land allotted to claimants)
West Bengal	About 2 lakhs Acres

(c) To determine whether any difference between the standard of life of the refugees settled in Delhi and in West Bengal or Dandakaranya, a socio-economic survey is necessary. The time and energy required to conduct the survey is not likely to be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

**Break-Through in production of pulses
and shortfall in foodgrains
production**

3062. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the achievements of the targets laid down for the production of food-grains for 1969-70 in the country ;

(b) if so, the points of shortfall ; and

(c) whether Government have formulated plans for a break through in the production of pulses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Against the target of 101 million tonnes, the foodgrains production during 1969-70 was estimated at 99.5 million tonnes. This shortfall of 1.5 million tonnes is attributed to the shortfall in the achievement of targets under programmes like high-yielding varieties of maize, jowar and bajra ; multiple cropping ; minor irrigation and consumption of fertilisers, etc.

(c) In cooperation with research scientists, schemes are being implemented for increasing the production of pulses, but a real break-through has not yet come.

Measurement instrument adopted by F.C.I. for procurement of Paddy

3063. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether measurement instrument adopted by the Food Corporation of India for paddy procurement suits the classification of paddy by the State Government ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The instrument referred to presumable is the Micrometer which is used for determining linear measurements for arriving at length-breadth ratio of the different varieties of rice. The adoption of length-breadth ratio for classification of rice was on the recommendation of an Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India to evolve a uniform basis for classification of different varieties of rice in different States. Most States have generally accepted the principle of classification by this method.

Certificate Cases Filed in Courts in Raniganj Coal-Belt

3064. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of certificate cases filed in different courts in Raniganj coal belt during the last three years ;

(b) the number of cases decided so far and the amount realised ; and

(c) the reason for the delay and the steps Government propose to take to expedite the proceedings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) 100, from 1.1.1968 to 31.5.1971.

(b) The cases are still awaiting disposal.

(c) The Certificate Officers are regularly requested by the Officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery to expedite disposal of the cases; the decision rests with the former.

Report of Technical Committee on Giridih Collieries

3065. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Coal Development Corporation in pursuance of their Resolution dated the 20th July, 1968 had submitted their report on the 10th December, 1968 suggesting running of Khandiha Seam in the Giridih Collieries for a decade ;

(b) if so, the anticipated age of the various developed mines of Giridih fixed by the said committee ;

(c) the names of the unexploited mines in Giridih area and their respective deposits;

(d) whether the said committee had enquired into the conditions of mine No. 11 of Giridih, Nos. 14 and 15 of Raniganj Coal-Association and mines of Bear Coal Co.; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) The Committee expressed the view that Khandiha Seam is an uneconomic mine and could also be closed down. There are, however, substantial reserves available and it might be feasible to work the mine subject to certain conditions.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Suggestions to solve Problem of Female Miners

3066. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the National Coal Development Corporation by a Resolution on the 20th July, 1968 had submitted their report on the 10th December, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee have given some suggestions regarding making of soft coke to help solve some problem of female miners ; and

(c) if so, to what extent that suggestion has been implemented and with what effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tabela Camp, Bhavnagar, Gujarat

3067. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the properties of the displaced persons colony namely, "Tabela Camp" at Bhavnagar, Gujarat are hanging fire since long ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) Government's decision and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The matter was under correspondence with the Government of Gujarat. The tenements belong to the State Government. They have now intimated that they have taken or are taking the following action :—

(i) The State Government would directly transfer the tenements to the displaced persons on the basis of the valuation fixed by them.

(ii) The terms and conditions of the transfer have been made liberal, in view of the weak financial position of occupants.

(iii) The Collector of Bhavnagar has been asked to proceed with the transfer.

Closure of Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd., Gujarat and E.P.F. and E.S.I. Dues

3068. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an engineering concern of a very well known company named, Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd., Bhavnagar (Gujarat) is at verge of closure :

(b) whether the Employees Provident Fund dues and Employees State Insurance contributions have not been paid to the Government by this Company ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 respectively and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation authorities have reported as under :-

(a) The Bhavnagar factory (Ramnarayan) of Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd. has been closed down from the 17th May, 1971.

Employees' Provident Fund

(b) The factory has not paid the Provident Fund dues amounting to about Rs. 9,708/- from March, 1971 to May, 1971.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

The Employer is in default towards payment of Employers' Special Contribution for the quarters ending December, 1970 and March, 1971 and employees contribution for the period ending 27.3.1971.

Employees' Provident Fund

(c) Notices for prosecution have been issued for prosecution under the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and also for initiating action under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. Action has also been taken to recover the amount due as arrears of land revenue.

Employees State Insurance Corporation

Action under Section 73-D of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 for recovery of Employers' Special Contribution as arrears of Land Revenue for the quarter ending December, 1970, has already been taken on 10.3.1971, on which date a requisition was sent to the Collector. Legal action for rest of the default is being taken.

Measures to check Disease of Coconut Trees

3069. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to undertake measures to fight the spread of disease of coconut trees ; and

(b) how far the work of the Coconut Research Stations in various parts of the country, particularly in Kerala, had helped in fighting the disease of coconut trees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod and its Regional Station at kayangulam, under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been strengthened during the 4th Plan by providing well qualified scientists to tackle the problem of the root-wilt diseases of coconut and other destructive diseases and pest problems. Besides the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also launched an All-India Coordinated Research Project on Coconut and Arecanut. One of the main objectives of the Project of the Project is to control diseases and pests of these crops.

(b) Presumably, the question refers to the coconut root-wilt disease prevalent in Kerala which is the most destructive one. There are some other important diseases of coconut also. A statement is given in the Statement attached.

*Statement**A note on coconut diseases*

Amongst the diseases of coconut, the important ones are:

- (i) Root wilt
- (ii) Leaf rot
- (iii) Bud rot
- (iv) Thattipaka disease
- (v) Ganoderma wilt

The salient facts about the five diseases are given below:

(i) *Root wilt*: This is the most destructive disease having spread to about 2.5 lakh hectares of coconut gardens in Central Kerala. The yield reduction is 40-80 percent depending upon the stage and severity of the disease. Loss on this account amount to Rs. 20 crores a year. The affected trees become unproductive but are rarely killed. Despite intensive investigations over two decades, it has not been possible to precisely pin point the causal agent. Association of a virus is suspected and bacteria have also been shown to be associated with roots of diseased plants. In the absence of the knowledge of exact etiology of the disease, a direct control measure has so far not been possible. However, a recent survey of the diseased area has shown that a natural dwarf cross variety had least incidence of the disease in nature. This observation is under confirmation and, when substantiated, may lead not only to increased production of coconut by way of high yielding capacity of this variety, but also a substantial reduction in the incidence of the disease.

(ii) *Leaf rot*: This is caused by a fungus called *Helminthosporium bicolor*. The pathogen is a weak one and is generally associated with trees weakened by the root wilt disease. Spray of oil based copper compound has been found to reduce intensity of the disease, but this operation is somewhat expensive as it has to be repeated every season. It is expected that with the control of the coconut root wilt disease, this problem will have automatically been taken care of.

(iii) *Bud rot*: This disease is sporadic in occurrence over wide areas in Poninsular India during the monsoon season. The causal fungus is *Phytophthora palmivora*. Timely detection of the disease and application of fungicides is known to revive the affected plants.

(iv) *Thattipaka*: This disease is confined to a limited area around Razole in Andhra Pradesh. The cause of this is under investigation. It has certain feature common with the coconut root with of Kerala.

(v) *Ganoderma wilt*: This is again a fungal disease caused by *Ganoderma lucidum* and occurs in old plants weakened by age and other physiological factors such as high water table. It is confined to a limited area in Tamil Nadu. Proper garden management and drainage are the remedy for this disease.

Effect of water pollution on fishing Industry

3070. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether water pollution is affecting the fisheries industry in India; and

(b) if so, how and to what extent and the measures taken to arrest this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Studies which have been carried out on river systems indicate that water pollution is affecting fisheries in India in certain regions. The major pollutions are industrial effluents although untreated domestic sewage and certain pesticides used for agricultural purposes also contribute to the problem. The Bombay side of the Kalu river and the Bay of Bombay, the Ganges in the Kanpur region and the tidal portion of the Hooghly river near Calcutta are among the areas most affected. Fish mortality is also known to occur in tanks, ponds and reservoirs as a result of pollution by pesticides sprayed on crops in neighbouring areas. Instances of marine pollution are rare, although a few cases of fish life being affected as a result of

discharge of oil from vessels have been reported.

(b) Legislation for prevention of water pollution has been brought before Parliament by the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and some other States have made provision in their fisheries legislation for control of pollution in their waters. The Indian Standards Institution has laid down standards for pollutants discharged from several types of industries. The services of an FAO Expert were obtained by the Ministry of Agriculture to study the problem of research on water pollution in relation to inland fisheries. Based on his recommendations the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute has drawn up a programme for intensification of research on the effects of water pollution on fisheries wealth. Investigation on different aspect of the problem are being tackled by various Institutions such as the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. A Committee has been constituted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to coordinate water pollution research by the various organisations dealing with the problem. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has taken up a programme of research on certain aspects of marine pollution.

Implementation of Recommendations of Electricity Wage Board

3071. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings has submitted its report;

(a) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table;

(c) the States or Electricity Boards which have accepted the recommendations of the said Board and dates from which new pay scales have been introduced;

(d) the pay scales in various States or Electricity Boards together with bonus, gratuity and other facilities; and

(e) the steps being taken to get the recommendations implemented in States/Boards where the same have yet to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings submitted its final report to Government on 19th December, 1969 and its recommendations were accepted by Government in terms of their Resolution No. WB-15 (17)/69 dated 13-7-70. Copy of the Resolution was placed on the Lok Sabha on 28th July, 1970 and copies of the Board's report were sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(e) The implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations is being secured through the State Governments who are making efforts to secure implementation wherever the recommendations have not been implemented so far.

बिभिन्न राज्यों में चीनी का मूल्य

3072. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में चीनी का प्रति किग्राटल मूल्य कितना है।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश, तमिल नाडु, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में 17 जून, 1971 का चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर चीनी के थोक मूल्य बताने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है।

विवरण

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, तमिल नाडु और उत्तरप्रदेश में चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर चीनी के थोक मूल्य ।

राज्य	केन्द्र	(र० प्रति क्विंटल) 17-6-1971
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	विजयबाड़ा	182.00
गुजरात	अहमदाबाद	191.00
	राजकोट	202.00
मध्यप्रदेश	इंदौर	180.00
	भोपाल	184.00
महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई	191.00
	नागपुर	210.00
	अहमदनगर	190.00
मैसूर	मैसूर	178.00
	बंगलोर	180.00
	शिमोगा	180.00
तमिल नाडु	मद्रास	175.00
	मदुराई	175.00
	कयोम्बलूर	175.00
उत्तरप्रदेश	बरेली	175.00
	कानपुर	180.00
	मेरठ	188.00
	बाराणसी	180.00
	हापुड़	180.00
	थुजफरनगर	193.00

**Arrears of Employees Provident Fund
Contributions under Coal Mines
Provident Fund Act**

3073. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the mounting arrears of Provident Fund contributions under Coal Mines Provident Fund Act ;

(b) the approximate amount of arrears of Provident Fund contributions under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act ;

(c) the special steps being taken to reduce the arrears :

(d) whether any prosecutions under Sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code have been launched for realization and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHDAILKAR) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, is the concern of the Board of Trustees set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund authorities have reported as follows :

(a) (i) Failure of the defaulting employers to pay the instalments allowed by the recovery Committee for clearing Provident Fund Dues.

(ii) Deferment of legal action due to grant of instalments by the Recovery Committee for payment of Provident Fund dues.

(iii) Penal provisions in the Act for defaults are not sufficiently deterrent and legal processes take considerable time.

(b) At the end of December, 1970 approximately a sum of Rs. 6.87 crores was outstanding from the

defaulting employers on account of arrears of Provident Fund.

(c) (ii) The Recovery Committee was abolished in December, 1970 and vigorous legal action against defaulting employers has been taken by way of certificate cases and prosecutions under the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and also under Section 406 I.P.C.

(ii) The State Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been addressed by Central Government to issue instructions to the certificate Officers for expeditious disposal of pending certificate cases.

(iii) The State Government's of Bihar and West Bengal have been requested to appoint a Certificate Officer in each State to deal exclusively with the certificate cases of the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

(vi) The question of amending the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 to provide for more deterrent punishment for violation of the Act and the Scheme, is under consideration.

(d) Prosecutions under Section 406 I.P.C. have been launched against 16 defaulting collieries. All these cases are subjudice.

**Cases filed by Regional Provident
Fund Commissioners**

3074. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether criminal cases are filed by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners,

indiscriminately and without examining carefully as to whether the Provident Fund contributions and Administrative charges have been paid or not ;

(b) whether these cases are simultaneously withdrawn after charging nominal legal expenses and there is no uniform pattern for the same ; and

(c) if so, the total amount of legal expenses realized from each of the States for the last three years, years-wise and month-wise and the account in which the same has been credited and the manner in which it has been utilized for ultimate benefit of the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :

(a) No.

(b) The cases are withdrawn, in suitable cases, where the defaulting establishment makes timely amends and reimburses the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation its expenditure on the case that has been started.

(c) The amount realized is credited to the Organisation Administrative Account. Information regarding State-wise recoveries is not readily available.

Penal Damages realized by Employees Provident Fund Organisation

3075. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of penal damages realized by Employees Provident Fund Organisation in each of the States during the last three years, year-wise and month-wise ;

(b) the accounts in which the amounts of penal damages so realized have been credited ; and

(c) the manner in which the amounts of penal damages so realized have been utilized for the good of the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund Authorities, have reported as under :-

(a) Two statements I and II showing the amount of penal damages realized on belated payment of Provident Fund contributions by the employers of unexempted establishments and Administrative/Inspection charges for each quarter during the last three years i.e. 1968, 1969 and 1970 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-525/71*].

(b) The penal damages realised pertaining to contributions and Administrative/Inspection charges are credited to Employees' Provident Fund Account No. I (Contribution Account) and Employees' Provident Fund Account No. II (Administrative Account) respectively.

(c) Penal damages realised on belated payment of Provident Fund Contributions are utilized for declaring higher rate of interest on the Provident Fund accumulations of members of the Fund and those on Administrative/Inspection charges are utilized towards the administration of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act and the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme framed thereunder.

Relaxation of Period of Entitlement for Employees Provident Fund Membership

3076. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal

to relax the period of entitlement of an employee to Employees Provident Fund membership by amending para 26 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act so as to bring it at par with Coal Mines Provident Fund Act, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): No such proposal is under consideration.

Canadian help for Refugees from East Bengal

3077. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the help already given or to be given by Canada for refugees from East Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Government of Canada have pledged an assistance of \$2 million in foodstuff, medical supplies and cash to be forwarded through the United Nations and private agencies. An aeroplane carrying medical supplies arranged by the OXFAM Canada has already arrived in Calcutta on 9th June, 1971. A mobile hospital has also been offered by Canada to Indian Red Cross Society.

Conference of 13 Commonwealth Sugar Producing Countries

3078. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Conference held by the 13 Commonwealth Sugar Producing countries in June, 1971 in London; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions centred round the European Economic Community's offer on

Sugar at present being imported by U. K. from Commonwealth countries under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, after 1974 in the event of U. K.'s entry into the Community.

The British Government and other Commonwealth Governments participating in the discussions regarded this offer as a firm assurance of a secure and continuing market in the enlarged Community for the quantities of sugar covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in respect of all existing developing member countries, who may continue to plan their future production of sugar on this basis.

Spread of Virus and Fungus as a result of Import of Seeds from U.S.A. and Taiwan without Quarantine

3079. **SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether virus and fungus disease had extensively damaged over the last few years crops of paddy, wheat, soyabean, pulses and potato in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) whether the breaking out of these diseases was a direct result of hurried introduction into the country of seeds imported in bulk from U.S.A. Taiwan and other countries without necessary quarantine;

(c) whether the Director, Central Rice Research Institute had cautioned Government on introduction of certain paddy varieties and that his warning had been ignored;

(d) whether Government have taken steps to investigate and fix responsibility for this agricultural disaster; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Some of

the State Governments had reported occurrence of viral/bacterial and/or fungal diseases of paddy, wheat, soyabean, pulses and potato etc. But the damage from these was not extensive and the incidence of the diseases was not higher than reported in the previous years.

(b) No, Sir, the occurrence of these diseases was not due to introduction of seeds imported from foreign countries. Intensive cultivations favour luxuriant crops growth which also favours development of diseases.

(c) No, Sir, there is nothing on record to show that such a warning was given by the Director of the Central Rice Research Institute.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir, all available resources were mobilised and appropriate plant protection measures were taken to control the diseases wherever they occurred ?

Sanction of Projects and Grants for Drought Affected Areas of Uttar Pradesh

3080. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any scheme for the Uttar Pradesh Government for sanctioning projects and grants for the chronically drought affected areas in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Six districts—Mirzapur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Banda—have been selected in Uttar Pradesh for implementation of the Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas. An outlay of about Rs. 2 crores will be available for each selected district over the 4 year period from

1970-71 to 1973-74. The schemes for implementation under the programme have been sanctioned in 3 districts. The schemes received from the State Government for the other 3 districts are under examination.

Selection of area for Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping

3081. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are starting Pilot Project for Multiple Cropping in some parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the break-up of the area taken or selected for the Project ;

(c) whether Government have made certain criteria in selection of these areas ;

(d) if so, whether these criteria are based on backwardness and predominance of agriculture ;

(e) what form of agency, if any, Central Government has selected to supervise its implementation ; and

(f) whether these selections are made on the basis of cropping expertise or administrative experts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the selected blocks is given in the Statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The selected areas :

(i) should have adequate irrigation and drainage facilities to permit intensive cropping. Preference may be given to areas where there has already been consolidation of land holdings.

(ii) should be adequately served by service institutions such as

operatives, commercial banks, input supply firms etc.

- (iii) should have suitable infra-structure needed for agricultural growth such as roads, marketing, warehousing and processing facilities etc.

(e) and (f). A Technical Cell in the Crops Division of the Department of

Agriculture at the Centre will supervise the implementation of the pilot projects. The Cell will consist of technical officers supported by the necessary office staff. Multiple Cropping requires multi disciplinary approach. The Cropping expertise and administrative expertise have to be broad-based.

Statement

Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping-List of Blocks Selected

States/Union Territories	Districts	Blocks Selected	Whether IADP/ IAAP/Small Farmers Dev. Distt/Normal
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Kurnool 2. Karimnagar 3. West Godavari	Kurnool Metapalli Peravalli	IAAP ,, IADP
2. Assam	1. Darrang 2. Sibsagar	Khairbari Nazira	IAAP ,,
3. Bihar	1. Purnea 2. Shahabad 3. Patna	Raniganj Bikramganj Bikram	Normal IADP IAAP
4. Gujarat	1. Bulsar 2. Surat 3. Mehsana	Navsari Kamraj-Palsona Vijapur	IADP ,, IAAP
5. Haryana	1. Jind 2. Rohtak 3. Rohtak	Jind Ganaur Kathura	IAAP ,, ,,
6. J and K	1. Kathua 2. Jammu	Hiranagar Marh	Normal IADP
7. Kerala	1. Palghat 2. Ernakulam	Nemmara Angamaly	IADP IAAP

1	2	3	4
8. Madhya Pradesh	1. Raipur 2. Tikamgarh 3. Morena	Dhamtari Prithvipur Jora	IADP IAAP Normal
9. Maharashtra	1. Parbhani 2. Wardha 3. Jalgaon	Basmath Saloo Bhadgaon	IAAP ,, ,,
10. Meghalaya	1. Shillong Range	Myllirm-Mawphlong Mowryngkneng	Normal
11. Mysore	1. Shimoga 2. Raichur	Honali Taluk Sindhanoor	IAAP ,,
12. Orissa	1. Dhenkanal 2. Cuttack 3. Phulbani	Angul Govindpur Boudh	Normal IAAP Normal
13. Punjab	1. Gurdaspur 2. Jullundur 3. Sangrur	Gurdaspur Phillaur Malerkotla	IAAP ,, Normal
13. Rajasthan	1. Kotah 2. Sawai-Madho- pur	Ladpura Todabhim	IAAP ,,
15. Tamil Nadu	1. Tanjavar 2. Tiruchi 3. South Arcot	Pattukottai Musiri Guddalore	IADP Normal ,,
16. Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh 2. Gonda 3. Badaun	Dhanipur Jhanjhri Bisauli	IADP IAAP SFDA
17. Nagaland	1. Kohima	Ghaspani	Normal
18. West Bengal	1. Burdwan 2. Birbhum 3. Hoogly	Jamalpur Mayuraswar Purswah	IADP IAAP SFDA
19. Delhi	1. Delhi	Alipore	IADP
20. Goa	Goa	Ponda-Salcete	Normal
21. Manipur	Manipur	Thoubal	Normal
22. Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	IAAP
23. Tripura	Tripura	Panisagar-Kumarhat	Normal
24. Himachal Pradesh	Sirmnr	Paonta	Normal
25. N.E.F.A.	Siang	Basar-Along Area	Normal

Resolution of Tripura Legislative Assembly Exempting Rent up to 2-1/2 Acres of Land

3082. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution unanimously recommending exemption of rent up to 2-1/2 acres of land in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SAINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course of time.

अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण पुनर्विलोकन समिति के माध्यम से किसानों को ऋण

3083. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण ऋण पुनर्विलोकन समिति के माध्यम से वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में अल्पावधि और मध्यावधि के आधार पर किसानों को ऋण के रूप में कितनी घन-राशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) उक्त ऋण किन-किन बैंकों से दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या उक्त समिति ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि सहकारी बैंकों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण देने के लिये क्षेत्रों का नियतन किया जाना चाहिये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं और सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. सिन्हे) : (क) ग्रामीण ऋण पुनर्विलोकन समिति कोई ऋण नहीं देती। परन्तु, सहकारी समितियों से आशा की जाती है कि वे लघु तथा मध्यम अवधि के ऋणों के रूप में 3 वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 650 करोड़, 700 करोड़ और 750 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान करेंगी। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए वर्षवार कोई ऐसा ब्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) सहकारी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋण की मांगों के पूरे होने की संभावना है ? उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार लघु अवधि के ऋणों द्वारा इसकी पूर्ति करेगी।

(ग) समिति ने सहकारी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के लिए क्षेत्रों या कृषकों के सीमांकन का समर्थन नहीं किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

किसानों के लिये डेरी (दुग्ध) योजना

3084. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 एकड़ या इससे कम भूमि वाले किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार किसानों के लिये कोई डेरी (दुग्ध) योजना तैयार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने पांच एकड़ या उससे कम भूमि वाले किसानों के लिये अलग से कोई विशेष डेरी (दुग्ध) योजना नहीं बनाई है। फिर भी, छोटे किसानों के विकास एजेन्सी तथा सीमांत किसानों एवं कृषि

श्रमिकों की परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत छूटे हुए किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए सहायक व्यवसाय के रूप में और रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए डेरी योजनाओं की व्यवस्था है। योजनाओं की रूपरेखा उनकी आर्थिक सम्भाव्यता तथा विपणन व्यवस्था को ध्यान में रख कर तैयार की जाएगी। इन योजनाओं में पशु खरीदने के लिए पूंजीगत लागन के लिए उपदान शेडों के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए किसानों को संस्थानिक एजेंसियों से ऋण दिलाना सम्मिलित हैं। यह उपदान 25 प्रतिशत से 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ प्रतिशत तक होता है।

ट्रैक्टरों की मांग

3085. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मत दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने ट्रैक्टर बेचे गये थे ;

(ख) ट्रैक्टरों की सप्लाई की तुलना में किसानों द्वारा कितने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग है तथा ट्रैक्टरों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र, राज्य-वार प्रनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(ग) देश में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वना-साहिब पी. शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सीसे का निक्षेप

3086. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले में भद्रपुर गांव के निकट सीसे के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन निक्षेपों की मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन्हें निकालने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन कुमार-मंगलम्) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए अन्वेषणों के परिणाम स्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ जिले के बहादुरपुर में सीसा अयस्क का प्राप्ति-स्थल अवस्थित हुआ है। आगे का कार्य प्रगति पर है और विस्तृत कार्य के सम्पूरित किए जाने के पश्चात ही इस निक्षेप की सम्भाव्यता निर्धारित की जा सकती है।

(ग) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने पहले ही बहादुरपुर में 20 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र का भूमक्षीण मानचित्रण, 0.50 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र का बड़े मापमान पर मानचित्रण और 565 भूसायनिक नमूनों और कुपों से 12 जल-नमूनों के संश्लेषण के कार्य को किया है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार भी 1971-72 के दौरान 200 मीटर व्ययधन करना प्रस्तावित करती है।

चौथी योजना में राज्यों में भारानी कृषि योजना

3087. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारानी कृषि योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ उक्त योजना क्रियान्वित की जाएगी और इस संबंध में स्थानों के चयन का मापदंड क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अष्टला-साहिब पी. सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय संचालित योजना समग्र बारानी भूमि कृषि विकास के अन्तर्गत 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 20.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) यह योजना आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मेसूर, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में कार्यान्वित की जायेगी। परियोजना क्षेत्र के चुनाव के लिए क्षेत्र का भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के बारानी खेती के अनुसंधान केन्द्र के पास होना आवश्यक है। तथापि, जिले के अन्तर्गत परियोजना क्षेत्र का वास्तविक चुनाव सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

Committee on Rural Works Programme in Tripura

3088. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted in Tripura for Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the personnel of this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत सचिवों की कृषि मंत्री से भेंट

3089. श्री चण्डिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त जिलों के पंचायत सचिवों के एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने उनसे हाल ही में भेंट की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी समस्याएं क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 4 जून, 1971 के अपरहन को एक शिष्ट मण्डल मंत्री महोदय से मिला और उत्तर प्रदेश पंचायत सचिव संघ, लखनऊ के नाम से एक ज्ञापन पेश किया।

(ख) ज्ञापन में ये मांगे दी गई हैं :—

(1) पंचायत सचिवों को सरकारी कर्मचारी घोषित किया जाए।

(2) उनका वतन-मान 120-220 रु. होना चाहिए।

(3) सहायक विकास अधिकारी (पंचायत) के पद योग्यताओं तथा वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पंचायत सचिवों को ही पदोन्नत करके भरे जाएं।

(4) जिन पंचायत सचिवों की 22 वर्ष की सेवा है उन्हें स्थायी किया जाए।

- (5) पंचायती राज विभाग को सामुदायिक विकास विभाग से भ्रलग किया जाए।
- (6) 1. 4. 1969 से 20 प्रतिशत पंचायत सचिवों का वेतन 751—15 रु. के वेतन-मान में निर्धारित किया गया था। शेष पंचायत सचिवों के वेतन भी इसी तारीख से संशोधित वेतन-मान में निर्धारित किये जाएं और उन्हें बकाया राशि दी जाए।
- (7) जो पंचायत सचिव पुराने वेतन-मान में अधिकतम वेतन ले रहे थे उनको संशोधित वेतन-मान देते समय उनकी सेवा अवधि पर विचार किए बिना केवल 2 रु० की एक वेतन वृद्धि ही दी गई है। यह न्यायोचित नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में इसी तरह के मामलों में सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है वही इनके मामलों में भी अपनाया जाए।
- (8) पंचायत सचिवों को 37.50 रु. प्रतिमास की दर से मंहगाई भत्ता दिया गया है। इस पर जो खर्च होता है उसका भाषा भाग गाँव सभा और आधा भाग राज्य सरकार देती है। इसे बढ़ाकर 56 रु. प्रति मास किया जाना चाहिए और तबनुसार बकाया राशि उस तारीख से दी जाए जब से संशोधित वेतन-मान स्वीकृत किया गया है।
- (9) यदि राज्य वेतन आयोग पंचायत सचिवों के वेतन के बारे में विचार कर रहा है, तो उन्हें 25 रु. प्रति मास की अंतरिम सहायता दी जाए।
- (ग) ज़ापन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेजा गया है।

Inadequate storing facilities of Foodgrains in Rajasthan

3090. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether the storing facilities with the Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan are utterly inadequate and foodgrains are being stored in the open in Jaipur, Jodhpur Udaipur, Barmer, Bikaner and Alwar;

(b) if so, whether this is likely to cause any danger to the crops; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by the Corporation to increase the storing facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The total owned and hired storage accommodation with Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan is 3.45 lakh tonnes. This accommodation is sufficient to meet the State's internal requirements. For receipt of wheat from Punjab and Haryana, Food Corporation of India is, however, resorting to open storage under Polythene/Tarpauline Covers on regular plinths at Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar and Barmer.

(c) The Corporation is hiring more storage through State Warehousing Corporation and private parties to meet the present situation. The construction programme of 1.26 lakh

tonnes capacity has also been taken in hand in Rajasthan. Besides this construction of 60,000 tonnes capacity is under consideration.

Legislation to protect Game Birds

3091. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that large numbers of game birds, especially partridges, are caught illegally and sold in the market for eating; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact any legislation to safeguard this/wild life from rapacious professional trappers, so that game birds are not available in eating houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Illegal trapping of game birds from the forest areas for sale in the market for meat has not come to the notice of the Government. Since some States do not have comprehensive Wild Life Preservation Acts to cover non-forest areas, capture of game birds for sale is possibly taking place.

(b) Four States viz. Maharashtra, Haryana, Gujarat and Goa have already imposed a comprehensive legislation to control the illegal trapping or killing of game birds to cover the non-forest areas also. Rules to regulate trapping of game birds inside forests exist in other States. States have been advised to take up comprehensive legislation to cover non forest areas also and they are taking it up.

New Geological Map

3092. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new geological map has been planned; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR)

MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Manuscript of the new edition (Seventh edition) of the geological map of India is expected to be completed by 1972.

(b) This new edition would contain additional details pertaining to nature of rock types, their configurations and correlation of units exposed in areally isolated sectors. The complex of information presented in the map will be further diversified by inclusion of considerable details pertaining to geological units which were represented in a generalised manner in the previous edition

Effect of Reserve Forest policy on Tribals of Tripura

3093. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Tribals were thrown out of occupation due to the extension of Reserve Forests in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide them with an alternate occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Camps for Bangla Desh Refugees in Tripura

3094. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of camps for providing shelters to Bangla Desh Refugees Constructed in Tripura ;

(b) the location of those camps; and

(c) the total number of persons accommodated in these camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (R.K. KHADILKAR) :

(a) 15 holding camps.

(b) Six holding camps are located in each of the West and South Districts and three in the North District.

(c) The total number of persons in camps as on 19.6.71, is 5,88,177.

Implementation of Recommendations of Central Electricity Wage Board by Kerala State Electricity Board

3095. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Electricity Wage Board have been implemented by the Kerala State Electricity Board ;

(b) if so, whether the wage scales have been revised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes,

(b) and (c). It has been reported by the State Government that the rates of wages and dearness allowance in the Kerala State Electricity Board are higher than those recommended by the Wage Board and that the employees of the State Electricity Board are beneficiaries under various arbitration awards which gives them benefits not contemplated by the Wage Board.

Buffer Stock of Paddy

3096. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the buffer stock of paddy so far procured by the Food Corporation of India ; and

(b) in how many years can India be self-supporting in its food stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE) : (a) The total quantity in terms of rice procured and taken over by the Food Corporation of

India during the kharif season 1970-71 (upto 31st May, 1971) was 24.31 lakh tonnes. This included a quantity of 6.91 lakh tonnes (in terms of rice) procured in the form of paddy. How much of this will be utilised for public distribution and how much will be left over for adding to the buffer stock can be known only after the close of the marketing year i.e. after 31st October, 1971.

(b) The Fourth Five year Plan envisages the building up a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes over and above the operation stock of 2 million tonnes or so. It is hoped that this will be achieved by the end of 1971. Steps are being taken to increase the production of foodgrains under the fourth Five Year Plan to achieve self-sufficiency.

Management of Samastipur Sugar Mills Ltd. Bihar

3097. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Samastipur Sugar Mills Ltd. (District Darbhanga, Bihar) has been under Government management for the last several years ;

(b) if so, its performance under Government management as compared to the preceding years ;

(c) whether Government management terminated on the 13th June, 1971; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to further extended Government management of the Mills; if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In seven years ending 1962-63 prior to Government management the mill made a small profit in one year and suffered loss in others. In the subsequent seven years under Government management it earned profit in two years and suffered loss in others.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में विदेश मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह नहीं हैं, शायद वह राज्य सभा में व्यस्त हैं। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि सवाल उन से पूछे जाने हैं, जवाब उन से लिये जाने हैं क्योंकि वह वाशिंगटन गये थे, इस लिये उन का सदन में होना जरूरी है। अगर उन्हें जाने में देर हो तो आप इस को स्पष्ट कर दें और उन के जाने के बाद इस को लिया जाय।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) If it is not possible for the senior Minister to be present now, I would suggest that you hold it over till 4 o'clock. It is a matter of greatest national importance and it is essential that the minister himself should be here... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं आप की बात को सुन रहा हूँ, तो फिर सारे लोग क्यों खड़े हो गये हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Foreign Minister is busy in the other House replying to a similar discussion. I am entirely in your hands. If you direct me to read the statement, I shall do so and I shall reply to the questions to the best of my ability. But if it is the desire of the House that the senior Minister should himself answer the questions, some adjustment will have to be made in the time.

MR. SPEAKER : Normally I do not allow this practice that if the minister is not there, it should be postponed. But in this case, without treating it as a precedent, I shall hold it over till the Minister is able to be present here. What time will suit the Minister ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is difficult for me to say at what time he will

be free from the other House because a long discussion is going on there. I shall ascertain from him when he will be free and I shall inform you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम इस को चार बजे ले सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : We can hold it over till this evening. We will ascertain the time when the Minister will be available and I shall declare it in the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bhugusarai) : It should not be confined to a few members.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : We do not want a calling attention. There should be a full-fledged discussion on it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये—कभी जमाना था कि स्पीकर खड़ा होता था तो मंत्री बैठ जाते थे। अब आप खड़े होते हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब (भागलपुर) : यह वह जमाना था, जब स्पीकर श्री मावलकर होते थे, वे कभी ही खड़े हुमा करते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हमारी किस्मत है कि यह जमाना हमारे देखने में आना था।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : यह किस्मत-किस्मत की बात है।

श्री जतिन भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इस से सेहत दुस्त रहेगी, साहब।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to make a submission about raising a discussion on the State Bank of India incident. It is a very important matter. Shri Nagarwala has preferred an appeal in which he has stated that he was forced to sign a declaration.

MR. SPEAKER : Now that the Demands are coming up, you can raise it during the discussion on the Demands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This should be discussed separately and not as part of the Demands,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नागरवाला से मेरी जेल में बात हुई है। उस ने कहा है कि उस से जबरान लिखाया गया है।.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने यह काम भी शुरू कर दिया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There should be a short duration discussion on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On this question we have given you a letter signed by so many Members of Parliament demanding a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : It was decided by the Business Advisory Committee that so long as the Demands are being discussed time will not be given for anything else. I am calling a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. We shall see to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It can be taken up after 6 p. m.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : In view of the fact that the issue of the arms supply to Pakistan by USA is a problem which is agitating the minds of all members, Sir, when the issue comes here you should give an opportunity to all parties to present their viewpoint.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) Sir, I have written to you about the trouble in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur where the workers have been lathi-charged and arrested. The Defence Minister should make a statement about it.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow only those who have written to me and given a regular motion and not those who suddenly get up now.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी आप से एक मिनट चाहता हूँ। 193 रूल के मातहत हम ने आप को लिख कर भेजा है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब

श्री शशि भूषण : आज ही लिख कर भेजा है। यह कार्गो जो अमरीका की तरफ से पाकिस्तान को गिफ्ट में आया है, उस पर एक घन्टे की बहस होनी चाहिये। इस के लिए आप इजाजत दीजिये और बक्त तय कीजिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं ? यह क्या तरीका है कि एक खड़े होते हैं तो चार और खड़े हो जाते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : वे तो मुझे सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं। आप इस के लिये हॉलिंग दें और दो घन्टे का बक्त 193 के तहत नियत करें।

दूसरी बात-यह जो काल-एटेन्शन आया है, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद हैं, इस लिये इस को जारी रहने दीजिये, उस के बाद जब मिनिस्टर साहब आयेंगे, तब अपना पूरा बयान दे सकते हैं और बहस हो सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the demand for discussion of this specific issue is concerned, there is no objection if the Minister is able to find some time. If time is available, I will allow it ; I have no objection.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Sir, why should you leave it to the Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I ask for one bit of information? In spite of the pressure of business, are we not going to provide some time for the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement on his trip abroad and the result of it. After such a long absence he should make a statement. Should he not inform Parliament what he has done?

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps he was not here when this issue was raised earlier. We have agreed to take it up tomorrow. That is why I have not admitted any calling attention for tomorrow. He will make a statement tomorrow. That will be the first item. Then, already indicated, one member from each party will be entitled to ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not a short duration discussion?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, there should be a short duration discussion on the statement of the Minister of External Affairs. It is a very important matter. Time must be found by the government. We should discuss the butchery of the people of East Bengal and reaction of world powers to that problem.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING (REGULATION, (AMENDMENT) RULES, CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMDT.) RULES AND REVIEW AND REPORT OF THE STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation)

(Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 524 in Mysore Gazette dated the 12th March, 1971, under section 153 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1966, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore.

- (2) A statement explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notification could not be laid on the Table simultaneously.
- (3) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 524 in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in library. See No. LT-510/71.]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the period 14th May, 1969 to 30th June, 1970.
 - (ii) Annual Report on the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the period 14th May, 1969 to 30th June, 1970 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-511/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COAL
MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE,
REPORTS OF ENQUIRY INTO ACCI-
DENTS AT MOOSHA GARNET MINE,
BHILWARA AND LALKUAN
STONE MINE QUARRY,
BADARPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABI-
LITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA):
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-512/71.*]
- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of Enquiry into the fatal accident at Moosha Garnet Mine, Bhilwara (Rajasthan) on the 5th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-513/71.*]
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of Enquiry into the fatal accident at Lalkuan Stone Mine Quarry, Badarpur (Delhi), on the 8th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-514/71.*]

President in relation to the State of Mysore :—

- (i) S. O. 13 published in the Mysore Gazette dated the 12th March, 1971.
- (ii) S. O. 387 published in the Mysore Gazette dated the 12th February, 1971.
- (iii) S. O. 457 published in the Mysore Gazette dated the 24th March, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-515/71.*]
- (2) A statement explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notifications could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-516/71.*]

12.13 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MYSORE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT,
ETC.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE :
Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaghnath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 130 of the Mysore Cooperative Societies Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st June, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.14 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1971-72—Contd.**

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussions and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The time available for this Demand is four hours. Three hours will be taken by the debate and one hour will be given to the Prime Minister for her reply to the debate. So, we will take up the Calling Attention round about 4.15 p.m. Now Shri Basumatari will continue his speech.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : Sir, yesterday, before the House adjourned I was congratulating the Prime Minister for taking over the Home portfolio in her hands because it is an important Ministry. I also said yesterday that it is in her name alone that we were elected with a massive majority. Therefore, we have got the mandate now to reach the goal which the Prime Minister has in view. So, I would request the government now to go ahead with their programmes to achieve our desired end. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the two Ministers of State, Shri Mirdha and Shri K. C. Pant, both intelligent persons for the efficient manner in which they are handling their portfolio.

It is the responsibility of the Home Ministry to maintain law and order in the country. We all see from newspapers that so many murders are taking place every day in and near about Calcutta. So, where is the law and order. Therefore, we have rightly passed the Bill—Internal Security Bill—only the other day which was pending. It will soon be an Act. The Opposition parties could not stand the Bill when it was brought here. Why? Because they cannot refrain from the violent activity they make. It is they who indulge in violence.

Now, I am coming to another subject—Naxalbari. Where from does this word

'Naxalite' come? It comes from Naxalbari village. My area is predominantly inhabited by tribals. There this naxalite activity seems to penetrate. The people belonging to the Communist Party (Marxists)—Jyotirmoy Bosu's Party—were not killed but my innocent tribals were killed because they were instigated to take arms in their hands and they butchered some petty landholders, and all that. Therefore, these big leaders like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, not a single one was killed. Who did they kill? They killed only the tribal people.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI BADABRATA BARUA) :** There was an attempt to kill.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : I do not know whether there was an attempt to kill. They are killed and they will be killed by their own men and not by Congressmen. Therefore, I only want the Government to see that this naxalite activity does not penetrate into my State of Assam.

The State of Assam is on the border of Naxalbari village. My constituency has 60% of the tribals. Therefore, I am afraid that these naxalites may penetrate there. What I had experienced in the last election was that in no election the Communist Party were aligned with my tribal people; this time naxalites, CPM and CPI and RCPI helped my contestant, who is in newly formed Party known as a PTCA. Though I was elected with an overwhelming majority, that was lesser than other times because of the activities of the naxalites, CPM and CPI and RCPI. Therefore, I would point out that the people concerned took the law in their hands to protect their land and their life from these Naxalites and voted for me in spite of their threatening.

You know, Sir, Punjab State is such a nice and small State. It has been divided into two.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : It was divided on the demand of the people.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Whether it was good or not, I cannot say. But what I was saying was about the creation of Nagaland. Naga people are very simple, very honest and they are true to their word. They know what is wrong and what is right. But they were instigated to demand a separate State. At the time of independence in 1947 our then Chief Minister, Shri Gopinath Bardoloi, out of love gave about 35 sq. miles of Demapur area to them in the Naga district which was the capital of the Cachari Kingdom. I belong to that community which used to rule the whole of Assam at one time before the Ahoms came. First that 35 sq. miles had been given to the Nagas. But still they have a dispute about border. You know when Nagaland was created, the border was declared on the floor of the House. Now, there is a dispute between the Assam Government and the Nagaland Government. We cannot settle this dispute with arms because that is a friendly State. But they should not be allowed just to extend the dispute. The dispute has risen to such an extent that often the police of both the States clash. This has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister of Assam several times. I am very sorry that senior ministers are not their. This is a very important matter and I request the Prime Minister to see that this does not linger. It should not remain pending ; it should be settled at once so that the dispute between the two States may not go on for long.

Hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Barua will bear me out because he comes from that area—I do not come from that area—that so many areas have been occupied by the Naga people year after year and property of plain people has been taken away by the Nagas. But still we were not resorting to any violent activity and expecting this dispute might be settled amicably because they are our neighbours and friends. So, I request the Minister to see that this dispute should not go on for long.

Along with this I want to mention another problem. You know, Assam is a problem State. Not only there is a dispute about the border but there is the problem of floods, droughts, earthquakes and now the refugee problem and all that. We

invited some pressmen to visit Assam. When Central ministers visits, they go specially accompanied by officers. That is the practice of ministers just like conducted tours. Therefore we invited some pressmen in April last. Ten senior pressmen, led by Shri J.M. Deb, President of the Press Association, visited all the areas—the Tribal areas, some portion of the NEFA areas and the plains area. They have published reports after reports very nicely in the papers stating the problems of Assam nicely. I request the Minister to go through all those press statements, how nicely they have stated the facts. If you see the report of the officials, you will not find such a report ; you will find only reports just to bluff the ministers. Therefore I request the Minister to see that.

Another point is about the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the problem of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is discussed, Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes get excited. According to the Constitution, there is equality of opportunity for all sections of the people whatever be the religion they follow and all that, under article 16. That is a very nice article but this article 16 of the Constitution is flouted and taken away by article 335 of the Constitution. There is equality for all other communities but for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes this article 335 of the Constitution stands in the way.

It is very amazing. This article reads :—

“The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.”

So this should be deleted.

Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring the most backward people to the same level as other people. You were kind enough to

[Shri D. Basumatari]

appoint a parliamentary committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That parliamentary committee visited all the areas in almost all the States. This committee could not visit some States. Still, you were so kind as to say that if the committee was invited by the Chief Minister of a State, you had no objection.

When we examined various Departments, we found an allergy and reluctance to implement the suggestions made by either the Home Ministry or the Ministry concerned to improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even though the Prime Minister is having sympathy towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, if the officials are so reluctant, how can we improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and how can we develop them?

Coming to the percentage, of literacy, for the whole of India, it comes to 34. But when you come to poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, in respect of tribals, it is only 8 per cent. Out of this overall 8 per cent, if we include the tribals of Nagaland, Mizo Hills and Khasi Hills, the percentage of literacy in the case of Nagaland is 37, in the case of Mizo Hills is 57 per cent and in the case of Khasi Hill area is 65 per cent. This is not what the Government of India has done it. This is what the missionaries did it. So you can well imagine what would be the percentage of the rest of the Tribals in India.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BASUMATARI: I want to make one or two points more. Just a few minutes.

In regard to appointments, I want to mention one thing. There is a saying: Charity begins at home. But here charity does not begin at home, say, in Parliament itself. In the Parliament also, I see there is discrimination in regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. If you see the percentage of appointments for tribals, you will laugh at it. It is only

0.54 per cent. In regard to Scheduled Castes, it is 2.39 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should conclude now. You have already taken more than 10 minutes.

SHRI BASUMATARI: Allow me a little more time.

As I was saying, in regard to appointments, even here there is discrimination, and it is everywhere. In the Central Ministry, 5 crores of tribal people are being represented by only 1 Deputy Minister. So, naturally, when any party goes to them, they take advantage of this discrimination of the Government of India, the State Governments and everybody and, as you know, these tribal people are very simple people and easy to induce, and they take law into their own hands and act as advised by Naxalites and other parties. Therefore, I want that charity should begin at home, here itself.

As there is very little time at my disposal, I would only mention about the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which you had appointed. In that Committee, everything is to be done by the Home Ministry and not so much by the Social Welfare Department. We suggested many recommendations to various Departments through the Home Ministry. With due compliments to the Prime Minister that she has now taken over the Home Ministry, I request her to something concrete to meet the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. In regard to reservations, again, there was no reservation in public and private undertakings. When we visited various public sector undertakings and others, we suggested to them to fall in the same line in regard to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointment with other Departments. Something concrete should be done in this regard also.

There are many points which I wanted to make. But as you are not giving me more time, I would make one important point about the economic conditions of the

tribal people. I have the privilege of visiting in 1957 and in 1969 all the tribal areas all over India, including Spiti and Lahaul of undivided Punjab even. There I found the conditions of the tribals very miserable. There roads have been laid and tribal blocks have been constituted and if you go into those areas, you will find the conditions of the tribals so worse that you cannot believe. They do not have any houses or land. If you ask the question, they say that land had been allotted but they have to share the crops with the *sowcars* and money-lenders. They get only one-fifth of the produce.

Sir, I wish the senior Ministers were present but I hope what I have said will be taken in the right spirit and brought to the notice of the Prime Minister. Be sincere of what you say and do. Otherwise, the consequences may not be as you wish.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker Sir, ordinarily it is expected that a lady as Home Minister would do good house-keeping. So, when Mrs Gandhi took over as the Home Minister, many expected...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Did you expect ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I may not include myself among them but I would certainly say many expected that there would be an excellent management of the domestic scene.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, why not?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But, now, we find, Mr. Speaker, that the poetry of hope is confronting the doggerel of achievement.

This Ministry, Mr Speaker, along with the Cabinet Secretariat and the crowning gem of the Prime Minister's Secretariat very faithfully mirrors the present position of the Prime Minister. This complex loudly proclaims that she is the elected monarch. If I am committing any grammatical mistake in that I have managed to forget the feminine form of 'monarch', Mr. Speaker, I am not responsible. You

have placed me on a bench which has a predominantly bachelor atmosphere.

MR SPEAKER : You are in a very dangerous company.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I really do not know the marital status of the DMK leader, Mr Manoharan.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : He is also shadowed by a bachelor.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I do not know if Mr. Manoharan also belongs to that fraternity. If he does, I will have to seek your indulgence to transfer me to another bench.

MR SPEAKER : There are quite a few of them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : So, this complex proclaims that she is infact the State and naturally, therefore, this is almost the 'Virat Roop' of the Prime Minister and this Ministry is the above of Mahasakti.

What is there which you do not find in this wonderful longlomeration? You can find any subject under the sun if you go into the functions of all the three I have mentioned. After having seen the allemeracing nature of this complex, one is tempted to ask if this Ministry is there, why should there be any other Ministry at all?

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that the Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended that the Prime Minister should keep herself free from any department or portfolio. But, on the contrary, you will find that there are portfolios in plethora, almost with a vengeance, portfolios which are desparate, not skin to one another. There is no organic or umbilical link amongst them. Why do we find this kind of arrangement? Is it for more efficient service of the country or of the people? One would wish that the answer were in the affirmative; but unfortunately it is not.

I cannot understand for the life of me why the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Enforcement Directorate should be under the Cabinet Secretariat, and not

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

under the Ministry of Finance. It is also difficult for me to understand why the manpower planning cell should be with the Ministry of Home Affairs and not with the Planning Commission. Similarly I do not understand why matters relating to legislative and judicial issues should not be located in the Ministry of Law and justice. That was the recommendation made by the Administrative Reforms Commission too. One does not know what could be the rationale behind this kind of arrangement except that the Home Ministry wants to concentrate all powers in its hands. And so this complex can be called, as somebody had characterised the House of Commons, as the "palace of illogicalities." If you go into it deeply, however, you will find that there is a certain logic behind this. All these fit and fall into a pattern in the context of the trend towards the "presidentialisation" of the office of the Prime Minister in this country.

Why is the Prime Minister's secretariat growing day by day? Why is the Cabinet Secretariat growing day by day? In 1961-62, the entire expenditure on the Cabinet Secretariat was only of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs or so. Now it has grown three fold. Similarly, the expenditure on the Prime Minister's Secretariat has grown three-fold. The expenditure in one case, in one year, has gone up by 47 per cent. In another case it has gone up by 10 per cent. And mind it, Mr. Speaker, the Fourth Five Year Plan stipulates that there should not be an increase in non-development expenditure of a greater order than 5 per cent per year. Here we find that the expenditure has increased by 47 per cent in one case and 10 per cent in another. If the Prime Minister's Secretariat or Cabinet Secretariat sets an example of this kind, you can well imagine what would be happening in other departments.

But, the point that I stress in this, namely, the concentration of power in the hands of the Prime Minister which makes the working of the Cabinet system almost meaningless and makes it approximate to the Presidential system, the Cabinet form of Government is almost rendered vacuous and all the decision making and policy formulations are now centralised in the office of the Prime

Minister, the Prime Minister who presides over the Cabinet Secretariat the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Home Ministry

Are any major economic decisions now being taken in the Finance Ministry? We have now in the Prime Minister's Secretariat an economic expert from the academic sphere and two economic experts from among the bureaucracy. It is these gentlemen who are the progenitors of all our economic policies, our great Finance Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan them tending their babies and calling these as his own to our great amusement.

Sir, you must have learnt that there is an attempt to refashion the Planning Commission, and I have my suspicion that this attempt is being made only in make the Planning Commission call the tune of these experts in the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

Similarly, all sorts of intelligence, perhaps numbering nine, are now centralised under the Prime Minister, and, therefore, there is hardly any Minister who does not seem to be shivering in his shoes all the time.

Then, you have also all matters relating to personnel now concentrated in the Prime Minister's department, with the result which is so obvious to all of us that the Prime Minister can now appoint—or appointments can be made now under her orders,—anyone to any public undertaking. We recently learnt how much advertisement did pass to the ruling party from the public sector undertakings.

So, these are the trends towards 'presidentialisation' of the office of the Prime Minister. May I recall to this House how Mr. George Brown, now Lord George Brown, who was Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary in the Wilson Cabinet thought it fit to resign when he found that the Cabinet form of government was being reduced to nullity? Mr. George Brown had come to this conclusion on the basis of certain decisions which were taken behind the back of the Cabinet on the Bank Holiday issue and the Gold Situation. In fact; it was Mr. George

Brown's feeling a hunch that it was being done at the dictate of an authority from across the Atlantic. So, I would like to warn this House that we are approximating to that system.

In this context, it is apt to recall how there is a feeling that even the institution of the CBI is being used for shielding the Government's favourites and victimising its opponents. It is possible that there is no substance in this allegation, and I would rather be happy to learn that there is none. But we just cannot ignore the fact that recently there was a furore in one of the State Assemblies on this issue. Anyway, it beats us completely why in a case initiated by a State Government, the papers relating to the investigations could not be made available to the State Government and through it to the State Legislature. In the case of Shri Biju Patnaik, all the papers were made available to the State Assembly of Orissa. But now the same privilege is being denied to the Bihar Legislative Assembly. One also finds in the case of Andhra Pradesh that there has been a protracted investigation going on for the last one year or so, and we have not yet been given any information about the stage at which it rests.

Having said that, I must also concede that the Central Bureau of Investigation seems to be doing a fine job of the task that has been committed to its care. We find that in the cases instituted by them, the percentage of conviction has been as high as 90 last year. At the same time, one would like to know whether a case which rocked the entire country is being investigated by the CBI. I am referring to the State Bank cheating case. There could not be a fitter case for investigation by the CBI than this. But we have not yet learnt whether it has taken any step in that direction. Since it involves high-ups, top bureaucrats and so on, I thought that this would require a thorough, objective investigation to the satisfaction of the general public.

After having dealt with the erosion of the Cabinet system, let me deal with

another important institution, namely, the institution of Governor, and the attempts to fill the posts of Governors with men who will toe the party line. Will the accentuation of party politics in States and also with the politics of defection on the increase, this sleepy institution of Governor has suddenly leapt to life and has become a crucial determinant of the political pattern, public morality and stability in the States.

The appointment of Governors, therefore must be Governed by the utmost objectivity and honesty of purpose. But is that being done? Some of the appointments recently made—and it is advisable that I should not refer to them in specific detail—do not inspire the confidence that it has been so.

As I see it; no one belonging to any party, ordinarily, should be made a Governor; in any case, no active or aggressive partisan, known for his factional or cliquish tendencies should be elevated to this august office. The Governors symbolises the unity of the State and he must not become a factor for disunity and intrigue. Similarly, one who has been found to be lacking in integrity in any manner should not be appointed as Governor. We do not hear very edifying stories about the rejection of some for some high posts and then their subsequent elevation to the gubernatorial posts as a matter of commiseration or compassion. I think time has come when the President should appoint a High Powered Committee to assess the experiences of the appointment of Governors in the light of the rules played by them since independence, and suggest if any reform is necessary to ensure the right calibre in this high post.

Now this naturally brings me to the oft-repeated demand about guidelines for Governors. We learnt in November 1970 that the President had been pleased to appoint a Sub-Committee of Governors to go into this matter. But so many months have passed and we have not heard anything about it. May be, many circumstances which did require these guidelines went by default in the absence of these. The President had also been pleased to say that this Sub-Committee would consult the various political parties and also eminent jurists. We have not heard anything from the Sub-Committee in this regard.

[Shri Shyamanandan Mishra]

The main point to emphasise in this context is how to immunise the Governors from the pressures operating from a partisan government at the centre. To my mind, the Central Government has not to be only *central* in the geographical sense of the term, it must be *central* in the political sense of the term, if we want to protect the delicate federalism implied in our Constitution. I would ask you to consider whether that is so at the present moment.

Another important pillar of our system is the civil services. Is Government doing its duty as the guardian of the legitimate interests of the services? This is an important question to ask. In many cases we have found that the seniority of the officers has been ignored and junior ones have been made to sit over the heads the senior ones.

Then, there are also cases of victimisation when officers refuse to compromise their objectivity and impartiality and do not want to toe the line of the individuals. We hear so much about the 'commitment' of the officers. We would have absolutely no objection if this 'commitment' relate to national goals. But what is actually meant by 'commitment' is to substitute the commitment to national goals by commitments to individuals and their whims and caprices.

I have got a few examples which very much rattle in my mind.

What happened in the case of the chief of the CBI, Mr. Arul? He was asked to toe the line, that is how the story goes, in particular cases,—and here again, I would like to have a definite contradiction. When he refused to do so, he was sent back to the place from where he came. There might have been even a slight increment in his salary, but there has been a dressing down all right in his case.

Then, what happened in the case of Mr. Chhabra, the former president of the NDMC? He has left a lasting impress on the face of Delhi. He was in fact, awarded one of the highest distinctions in the Republic in recognition of his

services, but he was asked to leave his post within 24 hours. Mr. Chhabra, I came to learn from the newspapers, was acting in consultation with the head of Administration, the Lt.-Governor, but since he did not, again, suit the convenience of some and, particularly, was proving inconvenient at the time of the Corporation elections, he was shunted away from that post. This gentleman was doing everything possible for collective consumption that is for the masses. He was not doing something for the classes, for every one can equally enjoy the facilities that the city of Delhi now enjoys because of his care.

Now, let me deal with another subject of the highest importance, and, that is, national integration. It appears to me that this question is being tackled in the most ritualistic and perfunctory manner. The very concept of this national integration is too limited or narrow to make any impact on the national situation. The activities also are naturally very limited. What exactly has this Government done in respect of national integration? Even in the limited context of communal amity, they do not have a very outstanding record. We are being told that many legislative and executive measures have been taken, but we have yet to learn what legislative and executive measures actually have been taken. There has been no enumeration of them in this Report.

Here we find that the most important problem which should have concerned this Government was the employment of the minorities. If the youth of the minorities are driven to desperation, it is the bound to take a very serious form. A member of the minority can easily become a Minister but it is difficult for him to become a *kahnama*. You make him a Minister because that suits you politically, but you do not care for the employment of the members of the minority communities. My submission is that there is need for instituting at the Centre a Minority Board in the nature of a Vigilance Commission, which can go into the complaints of the minorities. Recently, the Chief Justice of India was pleased to say that many of the complaints of the minorities could not be looked into by the courts and,

therefore, there was need for instituting a body like this.

Here, I would say a word about the Zonal Council. Since I come from the Eastern Zone, I would like to make a special reference to it. This important institution is also being reduced to nullity or almost complete inactivity. We all know that the Eastern Zone is now in a vortex, in a state of crisis and tension which might explode any time. There is need for co-ordinated functioning of the States in this area but it has not been found fit to convene a meeting of the zonal council. Therefore, I should say that some of the important institutions are being reduced to complete nullity of inactivity.

Finally, I would only ask the hon. Prime Minister who happens to be the Home Minister to seriously ponder and reflect on the conditions that have arisen in the country or are arising or are likely to arise in the future. The domestic scene as one of the Viceroy's once reported to his Government at home, is quite as good as gunpowder. Let us take note of this. If the Prime Minister really understands the serious implications of the situation with which we are confronted today, her Ministry could not have exuded the kind of smugness and complacency that we find in the report of its activities.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): In support of the demands for grants of the Home Ministry, I should like to express some views. The Ministry of Home Affairs looks after the Indian Administration—the general administration, police, magistrates and the commissioners of big cities. There are certain grievances against the expansion of the Secretariat and Shri S. N. Misra raised that point. The general administration in the rural and urban blocks is not perfect though police and general administration are vital instruments of Indian democracy. Certain complaints about disorder in different zones and States continue to come and there are major grievances against police personnel, sometimes against general administration, magistrates and additional magistrates. The Home Ministry keep quiet and send some messages to have some rectification but nothing is done. If democracy should mean anything to our people,

it should work in a manner which people deserve and demand. The general administration should be toned up and the police personnel should be turned properly to democracy. The younger generation of this country have some fascination for some movements. A section indulge in some sort of shouting and throwing bombs against the general administrative personnel or the police. Politicians try to explain it by socio-economic reasons while some try to explain it away as international conspiracy. I can say that about fifty per cent of the agitations are not due to any specific problems; of course the problems may be there and they also contribute but as I said fifty per cent of these are attributable to the general attitude and behaviour of the general administrative personnel of this country. Leaders of political parties go before the people during the general elections and they give promises which are to be fulfilled by the General administrative personnel such as the secretariat, police, etc. The treatment that people get at the hands of these officials is not fair. I can cite certain examples. The judicial system in our country is such that only those who are rich can get justice, not the poor in some cases police used to detain some persons; they are not sent to the court immediately. Between the period of arrest and production before the court, in many cases because of the influence of local political leadership or some other reasons they add some other things to the chargesheet against that young man or peasant or labourer so that he cannot rise again in society.

In many cases, it has happened in the eastern region that student leaders and trade union leaders have been arrested not always because of disobedience of authority but because of the protest against the tremendously rough behaviour of the administration personnel. Mahatma Gandhi said, whatever form of administration you may have, it shall behave with the people as friends. Even today when our peasants see the police, they run away with fear, as it used to happen during the British rule. People still think that the administrative personnel are not our friends, but are a repressive machine to curb our liberty. The Home Ministry must organise some seminars or some training course for the police and administrative personnel or at least

{Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi}

issue some directives to them that they should be have with the people as coparceners in a joint family. Otherwise, the law and order problem will not be solved.

13. hrs.

Coming to the CRP and Border Security Force, because of tremendous law and order problems in certain areas, CRP contingents are moved to those places. Now mainly CRP is operating in West Bengal. I have seen the criticism of the CRP. Sometimes they are wrongly blamed by the political leadership as being oppressive or repressive. But so far as I know, whenever the CRP try to work in an organised or methodical manner with the cooperation of the people, certain sections of political leadership mislead the people in a manner as if CRP are coming from outside India and only the local police are our friends. In their public meetings, they try to create this impression that CRP are our enemy and not our friends. Since the promulgation of President's rule, CRP have done some miraculous things in Calcutta. But they have also done something for which they are blamed by the local people. This is mainly because of the behaviour of the local police personnel. There is also provocation by some political parties. Whenever the cooperation of certain political parties is asked for in regard to the CRP, they say, "CRP is the enemy of the people. You cannot expect our cooperation. Rather, we shall continue our provocation and agitation." Therefore, I suggest that whenever some police contingents are sent there from other States, they should be given certain directives as to how they should behave keeping in view the social conditions of living in that State. I know one instance where some marriage pandal was decorated and there was some bomb explosion created by some extremists. The CRP contingent posted there did not find anybody else and so they started beating the people inside the marriage pandal. When people shouted, we went to the spot. We enquired into the matter and we brought the matter before the people and the CRP officials. The CRP officials told us that they came here for co-operation of the people and the people indicated one room from where they say the bomb was exploded

We went there. Ultimately, it was found that it was at the instigation of a political party which was opposed to the party which had control of the marriage pandal. So, all these crimes could be prevented, or at least detected, with the co-operation of the people. So the CRP should be given instructions regarding the behaviour of the people the social system and so on of various States.

Then I come to the Intelligence Department or Intelligence Bureau. Now so many murders are taking place in the eastern zone about which a number of complaints were made to the Governor and the Government. The police complained that they do not get any help from the Bureau. I have made some discreet enquiries from the people working in the Intelligence Bureau. The constables or informers belonging to the Bureau are provided with one revolver at the time of investigation. But when they return after the investigation, say, they return to Calcutta after an investigation in Howrah, they have to deposit the revolver at the police station before they go to their house. When they go home unarmed, when they are outside the jurisdiction of the Intelligence work, they are murdered or their dear and near ones are killed. Their lives are not safe. The only remedy for this is to have barracks for housing these personnel. There should also be facility for the education of their children. Since they are working for the welfare of the society they should be provided these minimum facilities. Some personnel belonging to the Bureau were killed when they were returning home because they were unarmed. So, they should be given either arms or protection. They should be given the same facilities and amenities which are enjoyed by the police and other administrative personnel.

Lastly, I come to national integration which is an important factor in our country. We have conducted so many seminars on this subject. But I say that this problem cannot be solved until the CBI conducts an inquiry into the allocation of funds to communal bodies like RSS and others. We cannot have national integration by mere parliamentary speeches or seminars. Bodies like RSS always work on communal lines. Some four or five days back the All India Youth Congress was meeting at Indore. All

of a sudden the RSS people came there with lathis and other weapons and started beating the youth congress volunteers. We tried our best to resist it. Ultimately, we came to know that the cause for this wrath on the part of RSS was the resolution which was about to be moved in regard to communal harmony in Bangladesh.

Another party is CPM. I do not know whether they are conducting their affairs in a democratic way but they are getting so much of financial resources. That money is being used for committing murders and wrecking democracy. So, I would suggest that the CBI should enquire into the allocation of funds to RSS and other extremist parties. Otherwise, merely by holding seminars or making speeches we cannot achieve real national integration.

So, I would like to submit that the Home Ministry will take steps to improve the mode of conduct and behaviour of the police and administrative personnel to the common people and in particular to the youth. Secondly, the CRP contingents should be given directions to behave properly as per the social system of a particular State wherever they would be sent; Thirdly, the CBI to hold enquiry into the allocation of funds to CBI (M) and RSS.

श्री एस. पी. वर्मा (नवादा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए इस वक्ता देश की जो स्थिति है, देश की ला-एण्ड-आर्डर स्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश की स्थिति बंगला देश के आये हुए शरणार्थियों और अन्य कारणों से बहुत अस्त-व्यस्त है, लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान लोक सभा के पिछले चुनाव से लेकर ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव तक बिहार में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, उन बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले ग्राम चुनाव के अवसर पर हमने बहुत जोर शोर से इस बात का वायदा किया था कि हम देश की गरीबी

और बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहते हैं। जनता में उससे विश्वास की भावना जगी थी, लेकिन बिहार में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई वह बड़ी भयानक है। हमारे देश की गरीब जनता को, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को, मुसलमानों को, हरिजनों को, उनके मत देने के अधिकार से रोका गया, उन को अपने मत का सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं करने दिया गया, सिर्फ लाठी और डण्डे के बल पर ही नहीं, गोलीयों के प्रहार के जरिये, उन लोगों को वोट देने से बंचित किया गया और आज तक किया जा रहा है। लोक सभा के पिछले चुनाव में जितने उपद्रव नहीं हुए थे, उस से कहीं ज्यादा उपद्रव अभी हाल के ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव में हुए हैं। अनेकों हत्याएँ हुई हैं, दिन-दहाड़े सरकार के अधिकारियों की मौजूदगी में सिर काट कर देवी के मन्दिर में चढ़ा दिए गए यह कहते हुए कि तुमने कैसे हिम्मत की, तुम वोट देने कैसे आये। यह घटना गया जिला के कजुर ग्राम पंचायत की है। यह स्थिति बिहार की ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की है। ये हत्याएँ हमारी सरकार के वक्त में नहीं हुई, कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार के वक्त में हुई और उसी वक्त से चली आ रही हैं।

ऐसी हालत में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे चुनाव की जो वर्तमान पद्धति है, जो प्रणाली है, इस प्रणाली में गरीब जनता जिन्हे मत देने का संवैधानिक अधिकार प्राप्त है वे इस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कभी भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था बनायें कि जिस के मातहत इस देश की गरीब जनता, खासकर पिछड़ा वर्ग, मुसलमान, हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा अन्य अल्प-संख्यक जातियाँ शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से अपने उस अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकें। वर्तमान चुनाव

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

पद्धति को बदलना अत्यावश्यक है। यदि हम लोग चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर जनतन्त्र जिन्दा रहे, समाजवाद आये तो हमें ऐसे प्रति-क्रियावादी तत्वों को कुचलना होगा। ये प्रति-क्रियावादी तत्व चाहते हैं कि इस देश के तमाम साधनों पर कब्जा कर के इस देश की समस्याओं के समाधान में बाधा डालें और स्थिति यथावत बनी रहे ताकि वे अमन-चैन की बंसी बजा सकें। ये लोग जाति-पाति के आधार पर, धर्म के आधार पर, दलबन्दी और गुट के आधार पर भय और आतंक पैदा करके जनता पर छा जाना चाहते हैं, राजनीतिक दलों के साथ गुटबन्दी करके, गरीबी और बेकारी की समस्याओं के हल करने के काम में रुकावट डाल कर, उनके पड़पन्नों में शामिल हो कर बड़े पैमाने पर देश में अराजकता फैला रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव से लेकर ग्राम पंचायत के चुनाव तक बिहार में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, विशेष कर गया जिले में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी जांच कराई जाय कि किस तरह से सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ मिल कर, दलगत राजनीति में पड़कर, जातीयता में पड़कर इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है, इस तरह की हत्याएँ हुई हैं, इस तरह की अव्यवस्था पैदा की गई है।

मैं अभी अपने ब्रिक्ले में गया था, कल ही वापस आया हूँ। वहाँ आज यह स्थिति है कि कि दिन-दहाड़े 8 बजे और 9 बजे रात को ही डाके पड़ रहे हैं, हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। यह सब इस लिये हो रहा है कि इस प्रकार का बाता-वरण पैदा हो जाय कि गरीब जनता, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, जो आज सिर उठा कर चलने की कोशिश करने लगे थे, उनको रोक दिया जाय, उनको उनके अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया

जाय। और सरकारी अधिकारी मूक बैठे हैं।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गृह मंत्रालय के किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को बिहार में भेजें, खास कर गया जिले में भेजें, जो वहाँ जांच करे कि पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव से लेकर ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनावों तक किस तरह से वहाँ पर यह गंभीर स्थिति पैदा की गई है, किस तरह से हत्याएँ हुई हैं, किस तरह से सरकारी अधिकारियों ने जातीयता के आधार पर, गुटबन्दी और दलबन्दी में पड़ कर ये कुकर्म कराये हैं और उसके बाद इस की उचित व्यवस्था कराई जाय ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के दिलों में विश्वास पैदा हो सके कि हम ने जो नारा दिया था, हमारे साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उस के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार सतर्क है और इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील है कि न इस तरह के अन्याय करने वाले व्यक्ति रहेंगे और न कोई अधिकारी रहेंगे, न कोई जमायत रहेगी।

आज अगर यह विश्वास नहीं दिलाते हैं और इस तरह का काम नहीं करते हैं तो वह जो हमारा नारा गरीबी हटाने तथा बेकारी दूर करने और समाजवाद लाने का था, जोकि पिछले चुनाव में हमने जनता को दिया था कि देश में सुन्दर शासन लायेंगे और गरीबी बेकारी की समस्याओं का समाधान करेंगे उसपर जनता को कोई विश्वास नहीं रह जायेगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान बिहार की कुछ ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं, कुछ ऐसी विचारधारा है जिसकी तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं बिहार में जो हमारा नेपाल से मिला हुआ वार्डर एरिया है वहाँ पर तस्करी व्यापार बड़ी जोरों से चल रहा है।

तत्ताम इलाकों में चीन का बना हुआ सामान खुले आम बाजारों में मिलता है। बार्डर एरिया में यदि हमने इस तत्कर व्यापार को नहीं रोका तो हमारे देश की सुरक्षा को बहुत बड़ा खतरा पहुंचने वाला है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस समस्या की और विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इसे कड़ाई के साथ रोकने की व्यवस्था की जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे बिहार राज्य में जोकि एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, वावजूद इसके कि सारे साधन वहां पर विद्यमान हैं, कोयला, लोहा और तांबा की खानें वहां पर हैं, वहां की जमीन उजाऊ हैं, वहां पर जनशक्ति की भी कमी नहीं है फिर भी उसका पिछड़ापन दूर नहीं हो पा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो हमारे राज्य में जो पिछड़ेपन की स्थिति है उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन है, यदि आप सरकारी आकड़ों को देखें तो बिहार के अन्दर उनकी संख्या रिजर्वेशन के अनुसार नहीं है। सविशेष में सुरक्षित स्थान पाने का जो उनका अधिकार है उसकी भी पूर्ति नहीं की जाती है, उनको नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता है। नियुक्तियों का जो लेखा-जोखा है वह कम तादद में निकाला जाता है और वहां पर उन लोगों की एक, दो, चार करके ही बहाली की जाती है। नतीजा यह है कि पिछड़े हुए लोग नौकरियों में नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्रालय तथा विशेषकर प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में तमाम लोगों को जो संवैधानिक अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, बिहार में भी हरिजन आदिवासियों को सविशेष में सुरक्षित स्थानों की गारंटी

होनी चाहिए और जो कमी है उसकी तुरन्त पूर्ति की जानी चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जोकि राजनीति के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता को लेकर एक अशांति का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं इन प्रकार की भावना सरकारी अधिकारियों में भी आ गई है। ऐसे लोगों पर निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिए और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि समाज में ऐसे तत्वों को किती भी तरह से प्रोत्साहन न मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जिन बानों की चर्चा मैंने इस सदन में उठाई है उनपर प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान जायेगा और इस देश तथा हमारे प्रान्त बिहार में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकेगी कि शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था का वातावरण आये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोगों को यह देखना चाहिए कि स्पेसिफिक डिमान्ड्स आपके सामने हैं, यह कोई जनरल डिबेट तो है नहीं कि जो मर्जी आये वह कहा जाये। इसमें इतनी डिमान्ड्स हैं—होम अफेयर्स, कॅबिनेट सेक्रेटेरियट, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ पर्सनल, पुलिस, सेन्सस, स्टैटिस्टिक्स, प्रिवी पर्सनल एंड एलाउंसमेंट ऑफ इंडियन क्लर्क्स, टेरिटोरियल एंड पोलिटिकल पेंशंस, डेलही, चंडीगढ़, अंडमान एंड निकोबार अ इलैंड्स, ट्राइबल एरियाज, वगैरह वगैरह। आप इन डिमान्ड्स तक ही अपने को कन्फाइन रखें। इस बात का आप जरूर खयाल रखें।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (छाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए यह

[श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी]

स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान आन्तरिक स्थिति पर जाये। आन्तरिक स्थिति निरन्तर बिगड़ती जा रही है। कानून और व्यवस्था टूट रही है। सामान्य जन-जीवन असुरक्षित होता चला जा रहा है। समाज विरोधी तत्त्व दिन ब दिन बल पकड़ते जा रहे हैं। पुलिस व्यय में वृद्धि के साथ साथ अपराधों की भी वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है। अपराधियों को राजनीतिक संरक्षण मिलते हैं। विदेशी गुप्तचर बड़ें सक्रिय हैं। हवा में हिंसा है। माओ जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगाकर देश में हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा करने वाले खजाना खोल रहे हैं। शासन में अष्टाचार व्याप्त है। नागरिक अधिकारों का हनन होता चला जा रहा है। सर्वत्र राजनैतिक अनैतिकता का बोल बाला दिखाई देता है। पड़ोसी देश हमारी सीमा को संकटापन्न कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान अपने 70 लाख नागरिकों को हमारी सीमा में ढकेल कर न केवल हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था बल्कि हमारी सामाजिक रचना, शांति और कानून की सुव्यवस्था को ही खतरे में डाल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मात्र यह देश ज्वालामुखी के मुहाने पर बैठा है। यह मंत्रालय अपने मामलों में प्रायः असफल रहा है। वास्तव में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं पर ध्यान देने के बजाये सरकार का ध्यान अपने अधिकारों का दुरुयोग करके हर प्रदेश के अन्दर अपना शासन कैसे लाया जाये इधर है। वास्तव में मैं यह चाहता था कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव में भारी बहुमत मिल कर के केन्द्र में जब सुस्थिर शासन की नींव डाली गई थी तो वास्तव में उनका यह कर्तव्य था कि और प्रदेशों की सरकारों में भी सुस्थिरता लाने की कोशिश करें किन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वास्तव में सुस्थिरता लाने के बजाये

दल बदल का बाजार गरम करके सरकारें नीचे खींची जा रही है।

सरकारें नीचे लायीं गयीं। मैसूर का उदाहरण सामने है। फिर तो अपने दल की मीटिंग में यह निर्णय करके बिहार और पंजाब, इन सरकारों को पलटवाने की दृष्टि से मानों एक हरी भंडी दिखाई दी और थोड़े ही दिन में हम ने देखा कि बिहार और पंजाब की सरकार भी उलट गयी। वास्तव में राज्यपाल पद की गरिमा को बढ़ा कर राज्यपाल पद को जनता के सामने, जनता की आंखों के सामने एक समादार का भाव देने के बजाय राज्यपाल पद का दुरायोग लगातार किया गया। राज्यपाल के लिये कोई एक मापदंड व्यवहार में नहीं लाया गया। पंजाब के राज्यपाल डा. पावटे जी ने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री की सूचना के अनुसार यदि वहां की विधान सभा को भंग किया तो आज सत्तारुढ़ बल के लोग कहते हैं कि राज्यपाल के खिलाफ कुछ कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये। जब कि केरल के अन्दर बहुमत होने के बाद जब केरल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रचुद्ध मेनन राज्यपाल को यह सफा-रिश करते हैं कि विधान सभा को भंग किया और वहां विधान सभा भंग होती है, बहुमत होने के बाद भी, जब ऐसी घटनायें होती हैं, ऐसी स्थिति चलती है, पुराने हरियाणा के राज्यपाल श्री चक्रवर्ती ने केवल खुद अंदाजा लगा कर कि दल बदल का बाजार गरम होने के कारण यहां का शासन सुस्थिर नहीं रहेगा, यह समझ कर वहां की विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया, बिहार का राज्यपाल एक तरह का व्यवहार करता है, बंगाल का दूसरे तरह का मैसूर का तीसरे तरह का व्यवहार करता है, राज्यपालों को निर्देश देने की वास्तव में केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है, यह सार्वधानिक जिम्मेदारी है बार बार यह मांग की गयी, विशेषतः पश्चिमी बंगाल के वातावरण की पृष्ठभूमि में, कि राज्यपालों को निर्देश देने की

जो जिम्मेदारी है यह केन्द्र क्यों टालता जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता चाहता हूँ कि आज जब स्थिति बड़ी विचित्र हुई है, राज्यपाल का पद चलाना बड़ा कठिन हुआ है, ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो सार्वधानिक जिम्मेदारियाँ हैं कि कैसी स्थिति में राज्यपाल अपना व्यवहार कैसा करे, इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यपाल महोदय को कुछ गाइड लाइन्स दिया करे।

29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

साथ ही साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि राज्यपाल को अपने चाहे जैले व्यक्ति को या चुनाव में जो हार गया है ऐसे व्यक्ति को वहाँ भेजने के बजाय उच्च न्यायालय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सेवा निवृत्ति न्यायाधीशों की एक सूची बना कर और एक क्रम के अनुसार राज्यपाल पद की नियुक्ति की जाय, यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

लोक सभा के अन्तर्गत दल बदल पर, आया राम, गया राम की प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाने की दृष्टि से एक कमेटी भी बनी। किन्तु उस ने जो फैसले किये उनको स्वयं सरकार अमल में नहीं लाना चाहती। जब सरकार ही अमल में नहीं लाना चाहती है तो राजनीतिक अनैतिकता जो देश के अन्दर बढ़ रही है इस की कोन रोकेगा? इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि दल बदल पर कानूनी रोक लगायी जाय और जो व्यक्ति दल बदल कर के जाता है वह स्थान रिक्त घोषित कर के फिर से वहाँ चुनाव हो। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। वर्तमान देश में यह राजनीतिक अनैतिकता के साथ साथ शासन, यदि अस्थिर रहा तो आज जो वातावरण है, जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, इस वातावरण को रोकने में सरकार असफल रहेगी। जैसे सरकार

बदलती जाती है इस वातावरण में बढ़ोत्तरी होती है।

एक बात मुझे दुःख के साथ कहनी पड़ती है, मंत्री महोदय जरा ध्यान दें तो अच्छा होगा क्यों कि पिछली बार बंगाल के विषय में मैं ने कहा था कि नक्सलवादी प्रवृत्ति बंगाल के साथ साथ बिहार और ग्राम्भ्र तक बढ़ रही है। मैं ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि नवम्बर, 1968 में केरल के अन्दर सब से पहले पुलपल्ली तेलिचरी पुलिस स्टेशन पर हमला कर के हथियार वहाँ से चुरा कर पुलिस को मारने के अपराध में जब कुनीकल नारायण, उन की पत्नी मंदाकिनी और पुत्री अनीता को पकड़ा गया, आज हम 1971 में हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्रॉसीक्यूशन अभी तक चल रहा है, उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चालू है। I can understand civil cases going on for ever. But what about criminal cases with definite charges. दो दो साल होने के बाद जब सजा नहीं होती, जब कड़ा दंड नहीं दिया जाता है तो आखिर वातावरण में जो हिंसा फैलती जा रही है इस हिंसा को कौन रोकेगा? आये दिन कलकत्ता में हत्याएँ होती हैं, उद्योग ठप्प हैं, व्यापार बन्द है, स्कूल, कालेज खुलते नहीं, आदमी बाहर निकलता है शाम को घर वापस आयेगा कि नहीं इस का पता नहीं, ऐसी स्थिति वहाँ चल रही है, पुलिस से ले कर उपकुलपति तक और वहाँ के प्रशासन के सबब तक की हत्याएँ होती हैं, हमारे भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री परिमल घोष की पत्नी को दिन दहाड़े साढ़े सात बजे घर में छुरा भोंका जाता है, उन के इकलौते 22 साल के लड़के को छुरा भोंका जाता है। पता नहीं किस को पकड़ा गया और किस को दंड दिया गया। स्वामी विवेकानन्द जैसे महापुरुष, जिन का केवल देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों में सम्मान और आदर हुआ, उनके मुख को डामर लगाना, आशुतोष मुखर्जी जैसे

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

श्रेष्ठ महामना नेताओं की प्रतिमा को खंडित करना, महात्मा गांधी जी के साहित्य को जलाना, यह सोशियो इकानामिक प्रोबलम नहीं है। यदि सरकार इस को समझने की कोशिश नहीं करेगी तो स्थिति और खराब होगी। यह हव कैसे फैलती जा रही है? 1962 में जो चीन हमारी सीमा तक आया वह बेकार ही नहीं आया था। जानबूझ कर लाइन आफ कम्पुनिकेशन ऐस्टेबलिश कर के यहां जो गद्दार हैं, अपने जो हस्तक हैं, उन के जरिये भारत के अन्दर बियतनाम की सी स्थिति को पैदा करने की दृष्टि से चीन बॉमडिला तक आया। और उसके बाद ही कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी टूट गई। मास्को को सलाम करने की प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो कर पीकिंग को सलाम करने की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो रही है। मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी आज जो बढ़ती हुई दिखाई देती है उस के पीछे जा कर देखने का कोई विचार शासन का है या नहीं? अगर सोशियो इकानामिक प्रोबलम कह कर हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठेंगे तो यहाँ की भ्राजकता जो है ऐसा न हो कि हमारी स्वाधीनता को ही खतरे में डाल कर चली जाये। नये गृह मंत्री आये बड़े उत्साह के साथ, जोश के साथ, पंत जी से हमको बड़ी उम्मीद थी किन्तु जब पंत जी ही कहते हैं कि पुलिस वालों की हत्याएँ होती है तो उन की कौन रक्षा करे? तो पुलिस वालों की रक्षा के लिये सी. आर. पी., और सी. आर. पी. की रक्षा करने के लिये आर्मी, मैं समझता हूँ यह सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। प्रजातन्त्रीय और लोकतन्त्री सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। यह कहना कि प्रजातन्त्रीय, पोपुलर, लोकप्रिय सरकार है, राष्ट्रपति का वहाँ शासन हुआ किन्तु वहाँ हत्याओं में कमी नहीं हुई, वास्तव में यह प्रजातन्त्रीय सरकार के लिए एक भारी कलंक है। इस को समझ कर चलना चाहिये।

मेरे कई मित्रों ने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बात कही, सामप्रदायिकता की बात कही। आज कल एक फैशन हो गया है। आर. एस. एस. पर चाहे कुछ कह डालो यह एक फैशन हो गया है। किन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रीय संगठन 1925 से इस देश के अन्दर काम करता है। आप राज्य करने में नालायक जरूर है किन्तु अंग्रेजों का राज्य यहां चलता था, उन की फाइलें रखी हैं, आप के हाथ में सारा मामला है, हजारों लोगों को आप ने पकड़ा था, गांधी जी जैसे श्रेष्ठ पुरुष की हत्या करने का घिनौना आरोप आप ने लगाया था, डेढ़, डेढ़ साल तक लोगों को जेल में बन्द किया था, मैं स्वयं जेल में रहा हूँ, किन्तु आप ने एक के खिलाफ भी आरोप लगा कर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया। राजनीतिक घिनौनी चालबाजी से लगातार बदनाम करना यह हिटलरशाही से भी बदतर है।

अलीगढ़ के बारे में जनसंघ का नाम घसीटा जाता है। इंदौर के बारे में एक नये माननीय सदस्य ने जनसंघ का नाम घसीटा, उन को पता नहीं है चंदगी राम के बारे में इन्दौर में क्या हुआ। रांची की रिपोर्ट आयी, जबलपुर की रिपोर्ट आयी, भिवन्डी की रिपोर्ट आने के पहले ही प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री ने खुले रूप से जनसंघ पर आरोप कर के भारत के नाम को नीचा किया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री की बातें न्यूयार्क टाइम्स छापे और उस से पाकिस्तान का प्रचार हो इस से ज्यादा और कौन सी खतरनाक चीज भारत के लिये हो सकती है? मैं राजनीतिक विरोध समझ सकता हूँ। किन्तु राजनीतिक विरोध इतने घटिया स्तर तक आये यह मैं कल्पना नहीं कर सकता था। लोकप्रिय प्रजातन्त्रीय सरकार चले और लगातार यह आरोप धोपा जाय मैं पूछता

चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता कहने वालों ने क्या राष्ट्र की परिकल्पना को समझने की कोशिश की है? इस एकात्मता में आत्मा कौन सी है इस को समझने की कोशिश की है? उत्तर यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रश्चैव दक्षिणम् वर्षं तद् भारतं नाम है। यह विष्णु पुराण में लिखा हुआ है कि सुदूर दक्षिण में समुद्र से फले हुए कन्याकुमारी से लेकर उत्तर में हिमालय की चोटी तक।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यही हमारा गृह मंत्रालय जो बैठा है दिल्ली में शेर शब्दुल्ला को पकड़ कर रखे हैं, उस की गतिविधि पर रोक है। किन्तु उन को अलाउन्स भी बहुत मिलता है। हालांकि पोस्टमैन की पांच रु. पेंशन नहीं बढ़ायी गयी, लेकिन शेर को अलाउन्स में 100 रु. की बढ़ोत्तरी होती है। जो भारत के नागरिक हैं यह स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इंटरनल सैक्योरिटी बिल आप लाते हैं उस में जम्मू कश्मीर को शामिल नहीं करते।

You are excluding Jammu and Kashmir and still you talk of national integration. Do you have the concept of a nation? Do you have the concept of the soul of the nation, when you exclude Jammu and Kashmir from the purview of that Bill?

राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बात करना आसान है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के सर पर पट लगा हुआ है "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" है। मैंने बार बार पूछा यह कौन सा धर्म है? यह चक्र कौन सा है, यह प्रवर्तन करने वाला कौन है? धर्म की व्याख्या क्या है? पंथ किस को कहते हैं, सम-प्रदाय किसे कहते हैं, समाज क्या चीज है, संस्कृति क्या है? कभी आप ने सोचा। धर्म का मतलब है धारणात् जिस से समाज की सर्वांगीण धारणा होती है। शरीर, मन, बुद्धि आत्मा समग्र विकास जिस से होता वह धर्म है। "शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधन" मन, बुद्धि,

आत्मा का विकास। इंजीनियर बाहर जाते हैं, क्यों जाते हैं? धर्म नहीं आती कहते हैं। पिछले बीस तेइस सालों के अन्दर इस देश में कोई ऐसा संस्कार पैदा नहीं किया गया जिस में लोग तन मन धन से देश की सेवा करें।

We are not commodities to be purchased and sold in the international market prepared to offer to the highest bidder. This is nothing but pure and simple prostitution of our intelligence. यानी बुद्धि, तन और मन देश और समाज को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये है, हमारे सामाजिक जीवन को सशक्त करने के लिये है। तब हम क्यों रोना रोते हैं कि ब्रेन ड्रेन होता चला जा रहा है, टैलेंट बाहर चला जाता है। उन के सामने केवल आधिक्यता है, समाज के लिये कौन काम करेगा, पिछड़े वर्ग को कौन ऊपर उठायेगा, उन को दिल से कौन लगायेगा? हमारे बन्धुवर, बनवासी ग्राम निवासी, जिन को एक मामूली छाया तक नहीं मिल रही है, ऐसे करोड़ों बन्धुओं की सेवा करने के लिये विदेशी मिशनरी आयें, हमें इस से धर्म नहीं आती? आखिर हम क्यों हैं? क्या जहाँ दुनिया की सब से अधिक आबादी 54 करोड़ लोगों की रहती है, हम अपने उन भाइयों की सेवा नहीं कर सकते वहाँ जा नहीं सकते? आखिर ब्रेन ड्रेन इस लिये होता है कि 23 सालों के अन्दर देश में कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा पैदा नहीं हुई, देश के लिये तन, मन और धन से काम करें, ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई। जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय संगठन कायम किया, सर्वस्व त्याग करने की प्रेरणा दी, सर्वस्व निष्ठावर करने की प्रेरणा दी, उन के उस संगठन को कुचलने के लिये जब राष्ट्रीय कहलाने वाली सरकार सामने आती है, तो सिर धर्म से झुक जाता है।

इस लिये हम ने मांग की थी और आज में फिर उस मांग को दोहराता हूँ कि साम्प्र-

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

दायिकता किसे कहा जाय, साम्प्रदायिकता दल कौन हैं, यह तय करने के लिये एक आयोग बिठलाया जाय। लगातार यह आरोप हम सहन नहीं करेंगे। राजनीतिक विरोध की बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन राजनीतिक विरोध के दायरे में पार्टी के नाम को घसीट कर इसी राजधानी दिल्ली में हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य श्री शशि भूषण ने काफी प्रचार किया था, लेकिन कारपोरेशन में बहुमत में आ कर हम ने बतला दिया है कि जनता के हम विश्वास-पात्र हैं, जनता की हम सेवा करते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आयोग बिठलाया जाये। हम तैयार हैं उस के सामने जाने के लिये। इसी लिये हम ने कहा था कि यदि जाँच होती है तो हम तैयार हैं, जाँच के बाद हमें फांसी पर चढ़ाएँ, हमें शूली पर चढ़ाएँ, हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को ध्यान में रख कर किसी को रगड़ा जाये, किसी को घसीटा जाय। इस लिये आप साम्प्रदायिकता किसे कहा जाय यह तय करने के लिये आयोग बिठलाइये, साम्प्रदायिक दल कौन से हैं इस को बताने के लिये आयोग बिठलाइये। वास्तव में सरकार को शर्म आनी चाहिये कि बंगाल और केरल के अन्दर मुसलिम लीग के सहारे जो सरकार टिकी खड़ी है उस को उस का समर्थन है। मुसलिम लीग के नेता खड़े होकर कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान पैदा करने वाली जो अखिल भारतीय मुसलिम लीग है और आज की मुसलिम लीग में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। (व्यवधान) इस लिये साम्प्रदायिक कौन है, इस को आप तय करें। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं बतला सकता हूँ।

धारण से घर्म सिद्ध होता है, परमात्मा की प्राप्ति के लिये पन्थ पैदा होता है, प्रकृति

के अनुसार सम्प्रदाय पैदा होता है। दुनिया में हर जगह एक घर्म में ही अलग अलग सम्प्रदाय हैं। जैसे सनातनी पन्थ, आर्य समाज पन्थ, शैव पन्थ, वैष्णव पन्थ। इन में भी सम्प्रदाय होते हैं। इस्लाम भी बड़ा पन्थ है, उस के अन्दर भी दो प्रमुख सम्प्रदाय हैं शिया और सुन्नी, ईसाई बहुत बड़ा पन्थ है, उस में भी दो सम्प्रदाय हैं प्रोटेस्टैंट्स और कैथोलिक, बौद्ध का बहुत बड़ा पन्थ है, उस में भी दो सम्प्रदाय हैं महायान और हीनयान, जैन भी बहुत बड़ा पन्थ है उस में भी दो सम्प्रदाय हैं : श्वेताम्बर और दिगम्बर। आज कांग्रेस भी एक राजनीतिक पन्थ है उस के अन्दर भी दो सम्प्रदाय हैं : इंडिकेट और सिंडिकेट। आखिर, घर्म, पन्थ और सम्प्रदाय की कुछ न कुछ मर्यादा होती है, उस को समझ कर हम को चयन चाहिये। राष्ट्र की आत्मा संस्कृति होती है, जाति, पन्थ भाषा, खान पान और रहन-सहन सब कुछ अलग होने के बावजूद भी हम एक माँ के पुत्र के नाते यहां रहते हैं, अपनी आशा प्रकांक्षा, अपना भवितव्य, अपना भविष्य, अपना पूर्व और अपना उत्तर हम साथ लेकर चलते हैं। सवाल पन्थ का नहीं, सवाल राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय निष्ठा का है। इस लिये जब हम राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बात करते हैं तब राष्ट्रीय आत्मा क्या चीज है इस को समझे। सब में एक निष्ठा भरने की कोशिश की गई या नहीं, या कि पैम्परिंग बि डिसलायल एलिमेंट्स वाली बात है। जो खुल कर नागरिक भी नहीं, वह भी जो चाहे कहता है।

मैं ने एक सवाल किया था जिस का मुझ को जवाब नहीं मिला। जब 1968 की जनवरी में मैं पहली बार चुन कर आया तब 26 जनवरी को यहां रिपब्लिक डे परेड होती है। उस में उस बार वह व्यवस्था थी बैठने की कि पांचवीं

पंक्ति में जो कि भारतीय नागरिक मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं उस गेल थ्रुलुला को स्थान मिला, लेकिन लोक सभा के सम्मानित सदस्य सातवीं पंक्ति में थे। दिल्ली के महापौर, जो वास्तव में दूसरा स्थान रखते हैं और दिल्ली के चीफ एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिलर को सातवीं पंक्ति में स्थान मिला था। जिस भी निष्ठा संशयास्पद उस आदमी को पांचवी पंक्ति में स्थान मिला। क्या इस से देश के लिये निष्ठा बढ़ेगी? क्या इस से देश के लिये मर मिटने की भावना बढ़ेगी? क्या देश के लिये सर्वस्व निछावर करने की कल्पना आयेगी? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कल्पना नहीं आयेगी। इस लिये शासन को चाहिये कि वह एक आयोग बिठलाये यह तय करने के लिये कि साम्प्रदायिकता किसे कहा जाय, साम्प्रदायिक दल कौन से हैं। इस की विन्तृत व्याख्या कर के इस के दायरे में जो भी आये उस को कड़ी से कड़ी निगरानी में रक्खा जाय और उस को उचित सजा मिले, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

अब एक और चीज की ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में जो बड़ा भारी घपला हुआ, उस को सम्बन्ध केवल पैसे के साथ नहीं है, उस का सम्बन्ध कानून के साथ भी है। अगर 60 लाख रुपये कंशियर फोन से निकाल कर दे सकता है तो मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी मोह होता है कि चलो मैं भी फोन कर लूँ, जिला स्तर के ऊपर कलेक्टर के नाम पर या प्रदेश स्तर पर मुख्य मंत्री के नाम पर या किसी और नाम पर। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि स्वयम् प्रधान मंत्री भी अगर बैंक में चली जाती है और मांग करती है तो not a Naya Paisa could be transferred from the Bank account without a valid voucher. ऐसी स्थिति में जब 60 लाख रु०

बैंक से चला जाता है तब पुलिस वाले अकेले नागरवाला को पकड़ते हैं, उस का इकवाली बयान लिया जाता है किन्तु उस को कारोबोरेट नहीं किया जाता। जिस टैंकरी में रखा जाता है उस को नहीं पकड़ा जाता, जिस किसी सज्जन के घर रक्खा था उस को नहीं पकड़ा जाता फोन पर फंसाने वाला आदमी 30 हजार रुपये स्कूटर के टायर में रखता है, यह तो बांड स्टोरी को भी मात करता है। यह चीज समझ में नहीं आती। तीन दिन में तीन मजिस्ट्रेट्स के सामने उन का सारा मामला हल हो जाता है। जो मल्होत्रा जिम्मेदार था, जिस के कहने पर बैंक से निकाल कर रुपये दे दिया जाता है और उस को पकड़ने के बाद चौदह दिनों का रिमांड मांगा जाता है। आखिर यह क्या चीज है? इस लिये मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि जिस में प्रधान मंत्री का नाम घसीटा जाता है, अकेले नागरवाला का नहीं लिया, अकेले मल्होत्रा का नहीं लिया। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि इस घपले में जब प्रधान मंत्री के निजी सचिव का नाम आया, पी एम हाक्सर का, स्वयम् प्रधान मंत्री का नाम आया, तब वह उस की खुली जांच करवाये टु फाईंड आउट बि कौंस्पिरेसी। कहीं नागरवाला और मल्होत्रा की कौंस्पिरेसी तो नहीं थी कि इन्होंने बोल दिया और उन्होंने दे दिया। 60 लाख रु० कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक से चला जाय। अगर इस तरह से पैसा चला जाता है और लोग जा कर बैंकों में पैसा रखने में जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं तो उन्हें दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता इस लिये कि व्यवस्था की बँदूष्टि से, कानून और व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से, भले आदमी के नाम को जो गैर-जिम्मेदाराना रूप में इस में लिया गया है उस की सफाई करने के लिये कि उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उस को बचाने की दृष्टि से भी, इस की पूरी ग्यायिक जांच हो, इस की हम मांग करते हैं।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

आज कई हमारे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने राज्यों की मांग की है। तेलंगाना के हमारे मित्रों ने महा तेलंगाना की मांग की है। यह महा तेलंगाना हो या न हो यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता। जब आज कोई स्थिर मापदण्ड नहीं है तब कोई सिद्धान्त या सूत्र तो आप तय करेंगे। आप ने हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया, हमें बड़ी खुशी है, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय को सिद्धान्त रूप में आप ने स्वीकार किया, हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई, किन्तु हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप दिल्ली वालों की मांग क्यों मंजूर नहीं करते हैं। कोई क्राइटीरिया तो आप को तय करना चाहिये जिस के आधार पर पुनर्गठन हो राज्य का। 1956 में जब सब से पहले राज्यों का पुनर्गठन किया गया तब भाषा एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय थी। आज भाषा का उतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं रहा। प्रदेशों में अधिक असन्तुलन क्यों आ रहा है, उस असन्तुलन को निकाल कर प्रादेशिक आर्थिक सन्तुलन कैसे पैदा हो, इसी बात को लेकर राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करने की दृष्टि से भी आयोग नियुक्त करना आवश्यक है। राजनीतिक चालबाजी और सौदेबाजी कर के किसी को देना, किसी को न देना, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती वास्तव में फजलेअली कमिशन के यह कहने के बाद भी कि तेलंगाना और विदर्भ अलग रह सकते हैं। वे आर बायबल यूनिट्स, छोटे छोटे मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, हिमाचल प्रदेश को राज्य का दर्जा देते हैं तो स्वाभाविक रूप से मांग बढ़ेगी। अभी मैं उत्तर प्रदेश गया था। वहां लोगों की उत्तराखण्ड और बुंदेलखण्ड की मांग है। मध्य प्रदेश में प्रादेशिक अधिक असन्तुलन से जनता में बड़ा असन्तोष है। इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि समग्र देश को सामने रखकर; वास्तव में जहां जहाँ से मांग आई है

उसको देखते हुए एक निश्चित सिद्धांत और सूत्र सामने रखकर इस मामले को हल करने की कोशिश की जाए तो अच्छा होगा। वर्ना आपस में जो कटुता आज आई हुई है वह और बढ़ेगी और यह बात ठीक नहीं है। यह मंत्रा-ने इस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए कि मैसूर महाराष्ट्र विवाद हल करना चाहिए, महाजन कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को 18 दिसम्बर को सदन में रख दिया। हम बार बार मांग करते हैं कि आप उस पर विचार करें और उसके आधार पर, जो महाजन कमिशन की सिफारिश है उस के आधार पर, यहाँ पर बिल लाया जाए। हम उसपर विचार करेंगे और समग्र संसद का जो भी निर्णय होगा उसको स्वीकार करने की तैयारी सरकार को रखनी चाहिए। उसके अलावा कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आज आपस में जो कटुता पैदा होती चली जा रही है वह केवल इसलिए कि कोई सिद्धांत या सूत्र तय नहीं है। राजनीतिक सौदेबाजी की वजह से सब कुछ होता है। यह विवाद केवल मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र का नहीं है।

नागालैंड और मणिपुर का भी भगड़ा चल रहा है। नागालैंड वाले कहते हैं कि मणिपुर के उन भागों में जहाँ पर नागा रहते हैं, नागालैंड में मिलाया जाए और मणिपुर वाले कहते हैं कि हम नहीं देंगे। पंजाब और हरियाणा का भी भगड़ा चल रहा है, चंडीगढ़, फाजिल्का, अंबोहर को लेकर। इसी तरह पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी विवाद चल रहा है। इन विवादों के कारण इन प्रान्तों में आपस में बहुत पैदा हुई है। ये सब जो समस्याएँ हैं यदि इनको हल करना है तो किसी एक को अग्रतम रूप से न लेते हुए, कुछ सूत्र, कुछ सिद्धांत, कोई क्राइटीरिया निश्चित करके इनको हल करने की कोशिश सरकार करे। आज जो स्थिति है, वह

बहुत गम्भीर है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अराजकता-वादी तत्व हैं, जो विदेशी गुप्तचर हमारे देश में हैं और ऐसे तत्व हैं जिनकी निष्ठा इस देश के प्रति नहीं है, उनके साथ कड़ा व्यवहार किया जाए ताकि शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था यहां स्थापित हो सके। इसको करने की ओर अगर आप अग्रसर होंगे तो जनसंघ आपको जरूर अपना सहकार देगा। किन्तु आज तक के यह मंत्रालय के कार्यकलापों को जब हम देखते हैं तो पता चलता है कि यह मंत्रालय बिल्कुल इन कामों को करने में असफल रहा है। इसलिए मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

*SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members of this House have participated in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. If you go through the Report of the Home Ministry, you will find that it is only old wine in a new bottle. I regret to say that the Report is a mere repetition of the Ministry's programmes and promises and there is nothing new or original in the Report. The Home Ministry is really the umbilical cord and it occupies a pivotal place in scheme of administering the country. But the Administration has gone down to abysmal level of inefficiency and no constructive steps have been taken so far to reform and streamline the administrative machinery. What we find is that the Administration has become inaccessible to the poor and it is only the rich and resourceful people who are able to get redressed their grievances. I make bold to complain that the Administration is shirking its responsibility towards the poor and downtrodden sections of our society.

The Government of India constituted the Administrative Reforms Commission with the objective of improving the pattern

of administration and its working. The Commission have submitted their Reports on many aspects of Administration. But, till this day, we don't know what has happened to these Reports and what action has been taken on the recommendations made by the commission. I would request the Home Minister to appreciate the need for bringing in reforms in the Administration and to take immediate steps in that direction. The Home Minister should initiate steps immediately for implementing the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Another important aspect of efficient administration is that the employees must be given their due place of honour. Their feelings must be respected and their legitimate demands must be conceded without hesitation. We appreciate that the Third Pay Commission has been constituted, but we are not able to comprehend the unconscionable delay in the submission of their Report. Efforts must be made to expedite the Report of the Third Pay Commission. It is not only that the demands of the employees have not been considered, but, on the contrary, some cases have been instituted against a few of them. Many times requests have been made on the floor of this House for the withdrawal of such cases and the employees also have been representing that the cases must be withdrawn. If the Government does not withdraw the cases or shows any hesitation in doing that, it will surely hinder the efficient discharge of their duties. I would request the Home Minister to look into this matter and do the needful.

Many hon. Members referred to the law and order problem prevailing in the country. A situation has arisen now that the State Government alone will not be able to maintain the law and order in a State. On account of aberrations in the objectives and policies of the Central Government, and due to faulty implementation processes, the law and order situation gets worsened and goes beyond the prowess of the State Government. In such a situation the State Government has to exert its utmost both in the matter of physical and financial aspects, which cause serious strain.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

As the Centre is mainly responsible for creating such undue tension in the States, I am of the view that the Centre should share fifty percent of the expenditure involved in maintaining law and order in the State. Perhaps, as an after-thought, now the Centre has organised the Central Reserve Police. In fact, the State Government has to spend more than the Centre in maintaining law and order. This Report also make an innocuous reference to the modernisation of Police and a paltry sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated for this purpose. You can imagine how this gigantic task of modernising the Police Force can be achieved by this pigmy sum of Rs. 1 crore. The States do not know the apportionment of this allotment. I would request the Home Ministry to see that adequate finances are made available to the States for the purpose of modernising the Police Force.

As a consequence of the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission, the boundaries of all the States in the country were re-defined. However, in the absence of boundary pillars demarcating the borders of States, the common people living in border areas are in complete ignorance of the State to which they belong. The Centre should take steps to put boundary pillars with a view to giving clear demarcation of State's borders.

I have been hearing the hon. Members repeatedly referring to the woes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 24 years after Independence, what have the Government done for the welfare of these people? A selected few have been made Ministers and some have been given the tickets to contest elections for the State Assemblies as also to Parliament. What else has been done to their cause? Out of the total outlay of Rs. 28,883 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan, a miserable miniature allotment of Rs. 44 crores has been made for the welfare of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total population of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes is 7 crores and the per-head allocation comes to less than 7 paise. It goes beyond one's credibility as to what can be achieved with this meagre sum.

I would like to refer to another paradoxical situation which has arisen as a result of the recent Census. The population figure of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1971 is much less than that in 1961. It is really amazing that, while the population of the country has gone up, the population of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the past ten years has come down. I request the hon. Home Minister to order for re-enumeration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes throughout the country.

Let us also look into the employment opportunities created for these people as also their representation and promotion in the Services. Our Leaders and Ministers claim that there is perceptible progress in their lot. In 1964 out of 278 Class I Officers, the share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 1.54%. After 5 years, in 1969, this percentage has gone up to 2.29%. All the tangible benefit that has accrued to these people is in Class IV employees grade. Out of 1,94,671 employees in Class IV category, their share is roughly 17.48%. In 1964, the share of scheduled tribes was 0.22% out of 41 Class I Officers and in 1969 it has gone up to 0.35%. I would like to ask; is there any case for jubilation? In the recent mid-term poll to lok Sabha, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes *en masse* voted for Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now it has become the bounden duty of the Government to provide greater opportunities for their employment and for higher representation in the Services.

14 hrs.

In the Report of the Home Ministry, we find a reference to man-power and unemployment problem. I have my own doubts as to whether the Government have faith in the man-power available in our country. Would the unemployment problem have assumed such a serious proportion, if the Government had appreciated the man-power of 55 crores of our people? I am at a loss to understand the approach of the Government in this matter. The utilisation of man-power and unemployment are linked. As everyone is aware, the economy of our country is in shambles and nobody has faith that this Government will be able to shore up the economy. I think that as a matter

of observing certain formalities, this has been referred to in the Report. I don't think that they are earnest and keen to solve this problem.

Under the scheme of granting pensions to these freedom fighters who had suffered imprisonment in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 210 freedom fighters have been granted pension involving an expenditure of Rs. 43,070 per mensem. This is the dispensation of the Congress Government for their own fellow Congress men who gave their everything in the freedom struggle. I would ask: will their number be only 210? Many more would have gone to jail in Andamans. Compare this record with that of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. Till 1967, when the Congress Party was ruling supreme in Tamil Nadu, the total number of freedom fighters who got the financial assistance was numbering only 100. Since taking over the administration of Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. has granted political pension to as many as 6700. My Government is doing their best for the welfare of freedom fighters and their families. I would request the Centre to pay greater attention to this problem.

The very name of Andamans smacks of sorties of British Imperialism which imprisoned innumerable freedom warriors in the jail there. It is high time that the name of Andamans is changed to something, commemorating the freedom struggle. This island could be named as V.O. Chidambaranar Island. Chidambarnar was the first Indian who launched an Indian Ship and who fought against all odds for establishing trade relations with foreign countries, much against the chagrin of the British Empire. Or, in the alternative, this island may be named after Subramania Bharathiar, the great Tamil Poet who awakened the conscience of the people to fight for freedom.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the administration of Union Territories. We are greatly disappointed that Pondicherry Port has been completely neglected and is in a state of decay. I request Home Minister to see that Pondicherry Port is developed expeditiously.

Many hon. Members perorated about national integration integration. I do not

think that national integration is possible of achievement in the present state of affairs in our country. India is a sub-continent and is a composite country comprising of people of different cultures and speaking different languages. National integration will be an elusive proposition so long as we do not respect one another. For example, if Hindi is imposed, that will be the first pall bearer of national integration. To prove that language will not be a cementing force, I will quote the example of Andhra, where the people speaking Telugu are wanting to separate. The myth that national integration will come about on the basis of religion has also been exploded by the uprising in Bangla Desh for Independence. The people professing the same religion are fighting and massacring one another. Unless a sense of mutual respect is instilled in the minds of people and the beneficial policy of give and take is followed, national integration will remain a pious platitude.

I would appeal to the leaders of the North to respect the sentiment of Southern leaders and appreciate the intensity of their feelings. Then, the possibilities for real national integration will abound. There is no other alternative but to value the opinions and wishes of the people in the South.

Yesterday, Sir, an hon. Member belonging to Swatantra Party quoted profusely from the Report of Rajmanner Committee. Kalainnar Karunanidhi, the leader of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Rajamannar to go into the question of Centre-State relations. The Committee has submitted its report, which has evoked serious thinking of all the political parties in the country. Many eminent political thinkers are trying to understand the implications of this Report. I would take this opportunity to request the Home Minister to constitute at the earliest an Inter-State Council to foster cordial and fruitful relations between the Centre and States. I am aware of the existence of Zonal Councils, but I would say unhesitatingly that they have become junks of yester years. No worthwhile contribution has been made so far by these Zonal Councils.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I would now refer to the Concurrent List in our Constitution, which gives equal rights to the States and the Centre to legislate on the subjects enumerated therein. But the Central Government has arrogated to itself the entire responsibility for the subjects in the Concurrent List. I am strongly of the view that the Concurrent List should be removed from the Constitution. If that is not considered feasible, before the Centre takes upon itself to legislate for any subject in the Concurrent List, the Chief Ministers of all the States should be consulted and their sanction obtained for such a legislation. I would like to make this appeal that the D.M.K.'s frequent appeal for State's autonomy should not be misconstrued. It is not that the D.M.K. has taken up the cudgels in this regard. Nehruji and Mahatma Gandhi themselves had referred to the autonomy of States in unequivocal terms, which our present leaders at the helm of affairs may not appreciate. Shri Hanuman. thaiya, our Railway Minister, has referred to this problem. It is not that he has said anything original, but he simply repeated what Gandhi has said :

"The first and foremost advice which he (Gandhiji) gave in his picturesque language was that the Constitutional structure of this country ought to be broad-based and pyramid like. It should be built from the bottom and should taper right up to the top. What has been done is just reverse. The initiative from the Provinces and the States and from the people has been taken away and all power has been concentrated in the Centre. This is exactly the kind of Constitution Mahatma Gandhi did not want and did not envisage."

It is common knowledge that with the disappearance of Mahatma Gandhi his ideals also were buried in the grave along with him. Our present leaders are living in their own land of Utopia. But it behoves of us that we give some consideration to the views of the Father of the Nation who gave us the Independence. Another eminent

public man, Shri K.T. Shah criticised the Draft Constitution thus :

"It seems excessively and unnecessarily to place power in the Centre, to the serious prejudice not only of the units, but even of the very idea of democracy we flatter ourselves we are embodying in the Constitution."

Nehruji in his Objectives Resolution moved by him on 13.12.1946 had said :

"The Resolution is in the nature of pledge and does not contain anything disagreeable to any India."

Rajaji, who is now in the Opposition Camp, had this to say :

"The independence of the States is being forgotten and Unitary State is being established in India thoughtlessly."

All these pre-eminent men have categorically stressed the need for autonomy of States. I would appeal to the leaders of the country to realise the imperative necessity for the autonomy of States because the very security of the country is dependent upon equitable relations between the States and the Centre.

I would refer to the appointment of Governors. With the solitary and shining exception of Tamil Nadu, all the States in the country have one time or the other been under the President's Rule. As ably advocated by Shri Misra just now some guidelines are to be framed for the functioning of Governors in the States. The rights of the States must be safeguarded in our Constitution so that their rights are not forfeited whenever the Centre decides to interfere.

Coming to the question of official language, I would like to say a few words. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has once and for all given up the demand for secession and we do not intend to revoke that decision. Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma, our hon. lady Member on the other side, loudly proclaimed on the Floor of this House that the use of Hindi must be made

universal ; if necessary, the Government should not flinch from imposing Hindi immediately. Perhaps she must have overheard the proposed expansion of the Council of Ministers and that must have goaded her to become garrulous on this issue. It is not that the D.M.K. has raised this Hindi bogey. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was the President of the Constituent Assembly, stated :

"Even if we succeeded in getting a particular proposition passed by majority, if it does not meet with the approval of any considerable section of the people in the country—either in the North or in the South, the implementation of the Constitution will become a difficult problem."

We do not know much about Hindi. But late Shri K.M. Munshi, a scholar of repute, had this to say :

"Hindi and Urdu were one at bazaar level."

Opposing Hindi, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, a former Minister said :

"If we are going to be compelled to learn Hindi in order to be a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, this kind of intolerance will also mean enslavement of the people who do not speak the language of the Centre."

Shri R.R. Diwakar categorically says :

"Hindi is not developed enough to substitute English for constitutional legalistic expression."

Shri Naziruddin Ahmed stated in the Constituent Assembly :

"Hindi should not be made the National language of India by law and it is very elementary and ill developed. Hindi is a foreign language to the non-Hindi speaking people."

Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, who has held high and responsible position in the Centre stated :

"I was shocked to see that they were giving a National status to Hindi, a purely provincial language."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was the Education Minister at the Centre, had this to say :

"There is no national language common to the whole of India which can replace English. If it dropped, the North and South will fall apart."

From our own State, Shri T. S. Ramalingam Chettiar stated categorically :

"Hindi is being accepted as the official language and not as the national language. The South, on account of this, does not feel that it is sharing the freedom of India. The North is imposing on the South and it does not care for the South. Nehru regretted that the approach of the Hindi members was authoritarian. They behaved as if they were the centre of India and non-Hindi people the mere fringe and that the Hindi member could not force on non-Hindi people."

I have referred to all these utterances of men in public life to show that there is an attempt to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. We do not have any hatred for Hindi. We neither want Hindi to be destroyed. All we say is that Hindi should not be imposed. At the time of introduction of Official Languages Bill, it was clearly mentioned that the knowledge of Hindi was not necessary for the work of Central Government. But the amendment clearly stated that knowledge of English and Hindi are necessary for entry into I. A. S and I. P. S. For getting a job in the Central Government, a student from Tamil Nadu has to learn both English and Hindi. Both English and Hindi are foreign language to him. But, a student from the North, whose mother tongue is Hindi, will be able to express his ideas fluently in his mother tongue. Except

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

a few, it will be difficult for anyone to express so fluently in a foreign language. For instance, a student from Tamil Nadu can express himself clearly in Tamil, but he has to labour hard to do so either in English or Hindi. This will lead to overwhelming number of young men from the northern region in I. A. S. and I. P. S. and other all-India Services. In the course of ten years, all the Officers in Tamil Nadu will be from the North. At that time, a poor farmer who does not know anything else except his mother-tongue, *i. e.* Tamil, will have to cringe before the Officers, as the people were doing at the time of British rulers. A northerner settled in Tamil Nadu will have greater facility to approach the officers because he knows Hindi and naturally he will be treated as a First Grade citizen. The son of the soil will be a second grade citizen. On account of Hindi, the people belonging to South will become second-grade citizens. It is not that we oppose Hindi for the sake of opposition. For us it is a question of survival, survival of not only the present generation but also the future generations.

Recently we saw the attempt of the Government to spread Hindi that resulted in the designations of Ministers and Ministries being printed in Hindi. When a publishing job is given to a Government of India Press, English as also Hindi work are to be given. I would appeal to the Centre here that they should desist from making such attempts to impose Hindi.

During her recent visit to Kashmir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi addressed a public meeting in which she said that the Bangla Desh is a classic example for Kashmir. I would say that it is not a classic example for Kashmir, but it is so for the whole Government of India. Why did the people of Bangla Desh want to separate? This Lok Sabha discussed Bangla Desh and passed a Resolution in support of Bangla Desh. In 1947, when Liaquat Ali Khan decided that Urdu would be the official language of Pakistan, Mujibur Rahman declared from the house-top that he would not accept Urdu as the official language of Pakistan. This was the seed sown for the disintegration of Pakistan. Bangla Desh became a colony of West Pakistan. They could buy their requirement of coal at Rs. 70 per tonne from India.

But West Pakistan insisted that they should buy coal only from China, which cost them Rs. 250 per tonne. There are no factories or industrial establishments in Bangla Desh. Employment opportunities for their young men are not there. Naturally, their demand for a separate State grew in dimension and that has resulted in this war of independence there. Mujibur Rahman enunciated a 6-point programme for the autonomy of East Bengal, which included separated currency, separate army and separate trade relations with foreign countries. He said they would levy and collect taxes, out of which they would also give a share to the Centre.

The Hindustan Times in a recent article enumerated that there are three societies in the world which are conscious of their self-respect and which would die defending their rights. One is VietNam people, opposing the American Imperialism and sacrificing their lives at the altar of freedom. A young maid burnt herself alive after pouring petrol all over herself, to arouse the conscience of the world. The second society is that of Tamil Nadu. In the 1965 anti-Hindi struggle, thousands and lakhs of students gave vent to their legitimate fury and some burnt themselves alive chanting the slogan of "Hindi Ozhiga" and "Tamil Vazhga". The third society is that of Bangla Desh. A college girl by name Rehana Begam, tying around her waist a chain of bombs, halted the onward march of Pakistani army by falling before the roaring armoury. She destroyed what she could by her own life.

I have referred to these instances to show that you can construct dams and dykes to prevent the rush of flooding waters. But you will never be able to stop the onrush of people's feelings, righteous feelings. I request the hon. Minister to realise this and take appropriate steps in the right direction.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे अभी अभी सौभाग्य मिला भाषण सुनने का मेरे मित्र श्री श्याम-नन्दन मिश्रा जी का धीर उसके बाद श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी का। मिश्रा जी के भाषण

में अंग्रेजी तो काफी अच्छी थी, लेकिन दलीलें वही पुरानी थीं, जिनको पहले भी वह इस हाउस में दे चुके हैं और लोकसभा के चुनाव में जनता के सामने भी वही दलीलें दी गईं, लेकिन जनता उनको पूरी तरह रिजेक्ट कर चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के हाथों में कन्सेन्ट्रेशन ग्राफ पावर्स है, जिससे हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को और हमारी कैबिनेट के फंक्शनिंग को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। यही बात उन्होंने चुनावों में भी कही थी, चुनाव में इस बात को ईशू भी बनाया गया था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सारी पावर्स को एज्यूम कर रही हैं। जाहिर बात है कि हमारे देश में जो कुछ दल हैं इन की कोशिश थी कि परसनल रीजन्ज के आधार पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के आफिस को डेनोग्रैड किया जाए और इसी बिना पर इन्होंने कहा—प्राइम मिनिस्टर को हटाओ। लेकिन हमारी जनता ने कहा—प्राइम मिनिस्टर को मजबूत करो, उनको और ज्यादा शक्ति दो और इन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को शक्ति दी। तो मिश्रा जी के बारे में मैं यही कह सकता हूँ—

Old wine in old bottles by old and rejected people.

उन्होंने गवर्नर्स के बारे में कहा कि गवर्नर्स की इस्टीमेशन को मिसयूज किया जा रहा है। मिसाल तो उन्होंने कोई नहीं दी, लेकिन आप जरा देखिए—पंजाब के गवर्नर ने अभी हाल में अपने आप सिफारिश कर दी और पंजाब की असेम्बली टूट गई, बिना किसी की बात को सुने। प्रेजिडेंट के पास कोई चारा नहीं रह गया कि अपने जजमेन्ट को एक्सरसाइज कर सके और उन्हें वहां प्रेजिडेंट रूल लागू करना पड़ा—फिर भी वह हम पर इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं कि हम गवर्नर के इस्टीमेशन को मिसयूज करते हैं।

इसी तरह की एक बात उन्होंने यह कही कि हम लेडी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से हम यह एक्सपेक्ट करते थे कि वह हाउस होल्ड लेडी की तरह से घर को अच्छी तरह से चलायेंगी, लेकिन उन्हें मायूसी हुई है। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि इस घर को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने काफी साफ कर दिया है, काफी पोलिटिकल रबिष साफ हो गई है लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बच गई है और इतिफाक से मिश्रा जी भी बच गए हैं।

आप जरा साल दो साल पहले की हिन्दुस्तान की तस्वीर देखें, ला-एन्ड आर्डर के एंगिल से, वह तस्वीर किसने पैदा की थी, कौन सी शक्तियां थी, जिन्होंने ला-एन्ड-आर्डर को बिगाड़ने की कोशिश की। अभी जोशी जी ने कहा कि ला-एन्ड-आर्डर को राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ या जन संघ ने नहीं बिगाड़ा है, तो फिर किसने बिगाड़ा? कौन कम्यूनल प्रचार करता है, कौन मुसलमानों के खिलाफ बोलता है, कौन उनसे लाल्यटी की मांग करता है, किसने भारतीयकरण का नारा लगाया, किसने फिसाद और दंगे कराए? मैं अहमदाबाद गया, मैंने देखा एक लाइन में 18 मकान हैं, 14 मकान बच जाते हैं और 4 मकानों को जला दिया जाता है। यही राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोग दूसरे नाम की संस्था बनाकर फिसाद में शरीक होकर दंगे करते हैं, आग लगाते हैं और उनके बाद कहते हैं कि हमने फिसाद नहीं कराया। यही वह शक्ति थी जिन्होंने धर्म के नाम पर कहीं जुबान के नाम पर, कहीं दूसरे तरीके से देश में ज्वालामुखी की हालत पैदा करने की कोशिश की। अब इसी ईशू को हमने देश के सामने रखा और देश की जनता ने लोक सभा के चुनाव में हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अपना विश्वास दिया।

[श्री एच. के. एल. भगत]

इसी जनसंघ पार्टी ने देश के सामने इंदिरा गांधी को हटा दो का नारा लगाया और कहा कि कलकत्ते का शोला हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। अब आप ही बताइए कि कलकत्ते का शोला दिल्ली की तरफ या हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ बढ़ रहा है या कलकत्ते का शोला कलकत्ते में ही बुझता नजर आ रहा है? आज हिन्दुस्तान भर की ला-एंड-ब्रांडर पोजीशन को आप देखिए तो आप पाएंगे कि दो साल पहले के मुकाबले आज की तस्वीर में बहुत बेहतरी हुई है, हिन्दुस्तान के ला एंड ब्रांडर की तस्वीर बदली है। हर वक्त कहना कि पुलिस बुरी है, हर चीज में कमी है और यह भी चाहते हैं कि ला एंड ब्रांडर कायम रहे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप पुलिस को डी-मोरलाइज करना चाहते हैं, उनको इंटीमिडेट करना चाहते हैं, उनको घमकाना चाहता है—ऐसी हालत में ला एंड ब्रांडर कैसे रहेगा? लेकिन आपकी तो टेकनीक यही है कि चोरी करो और चोर चोर चोर चिल्लाओ। दो साल में मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर प्रान्त में हालत बहुत सुधरी है। ला एंड ब्रांडर में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान टूट जाएगा, बरबाद हो जाएगा, ज्वालामुखी की सिचुएशन है, एक्सप्लोसिव सिचुएशन है, यह सब प्रोफेसीज आफ ड्रम हैं और प्राफेक्ट्स आफ ड्रम ही ऐसा कहा करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले वर्षों में ऐसी बातें आप करते चले आए हैं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान मजबूती से खड़ा रहा है और मुकाबला करता रहा है। पिछले दो सालों में हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक स्ट्रक्चर का काफी ट्रायल हुआ है और इन शक्तियों ने उसको गिराने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जिस तरह से हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस सिचुएशन को फेस किया उससे हमारा

डेमोक्रेटिक स्ट्रक्चर आज मजबूत हुआ है और देश के अंदर एक हवा पैदा हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि देश में ला-लेसनस पैदा करने के लिए हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री जिम्मेदार है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने दो साल में जिस तरह से काम किया है और जो विश्वास उनको जनता का मिला है, उसी की वजह है कि आज वह ला-लेसनस के दरमियान एक दीवार बनकर खड़ी हुई है, मैं एक और अच्छी बात कह दूँ—एक तरफ वह दीवार बनी हुई है, दूसरी तरफ शांति से क्रांति लाने में लगी हुई हैं। रेवल्यूशन बाई कंसेन्ट और रेवोल्यूशन बाई ब्लड—इन दोनों के बीच में दीवार बनी हुई है। अगर आज जनता का विश्वास प्रधान मंत्री में नहीं होता तो मेरे भाई चाहे लैफ्टवाले हों या राइट वाले हों, हिन्दुस्तान में आराम से नहीं चल सकते थे।

मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कलकत्ते में बहुत बुरी हालत है, वहां तो कोई चल नहीं सकता है, सब को मारा जा रहा है। खूटा जा रहा है। क्या यह सत्य है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने जिस ढंग से कंट्री की सिचुएशन को फेस किया है, उस के लिये वह बघाई के पात्र हैं।

अब मैं एक दो बातें दिल्ली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली के कमिश्नर को कारपोरेशन से बदला गया, क्योंकि कारपोरेशन के इलैक्शन में सूट नहीं करते थे। मुझे यह बात सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ कारपोरेशन के इलैक्शन में आफिशियल मशीनरी का ग्रास-मिस्यूज हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी हम ने न तबदीली की मांग की और न तबदील करने के लिये कहा।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की आज अजीब हालत है। जो काम उन के अपने जूरिसडिक्शन में है, जो उन से हो नहीं सकता या जिस में वह

फैल हो जाते हैं, उस के लिए सेंटर को जिम्मेदार ठहरा देते हैं। जो ठीक हो गया, उस का क्रेडिट उन का, जनसंघ का और जो नहीं हुआ वह कसूर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का, अपनी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पर शिफ्ट कर देते हैं। आज दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्या हाल है ट्रांसपोर्ट ग्रण्डरटेकिंग मेस में है, बिजली ग्रण्डरटेकिंग मेस में है, पानी की ग्रण्डरटेकिंग मेस में है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अपने हाथ में जो सर्वजैक्ट्स हैं—अभी कोल का मेस किया, इतनी बुरी हालत दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की है। दिल्ली का जनसंघ शासन दिल्ली के प्रशासन को पार्टी-एण्ड्स और पार्टी लाइन्स पर चलाना चाहता है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, चूंकि वहां विरोधी पार्टी बैठी हुई है, इस लिये उस काम्प्लेक्स के खिलाफ एकट नहीं करती है। जनसंघ के लोग कहते हैं कि यह मां हमारे साथ सीतेले बच्चे का सलूक करती है, लेकिन यह सीतेली मां इस काम्प्लेक्स का, चूंकि हम पर इल्जाम न लये, इस लिये उन का जरूरत से ज्यादा लिहाज करती है, जितनी ज्यादा दबजी है, उतनी ज्यादा गालियां खाती है। दिल्ली के ढांचे को आज नये सिरे से देखने की जरूरत है। दिल्ली का आज जो ढांचा है—It is something like hydra-headed monsters. Each monster is pulling in different directions.

आज दिल्ली के ढांचे से मल्टीप्लिसिटी आफ अथॉरिटीज को हटाने की जरूरत है, दिल्ली के ढांचे को जोड़ने की जरूरत है। इस सिलसिले में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने कुछ रिकमंडेशन्स दी हैं, मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि उन रिकमंडेशन्स पर जल्द से जल्द अमल करे।

एक बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि पुलिस कमीशन ने कुछ रिकमंडेशन्स दी हैं, दिल्ली की पुलिस के बारे में कुछ बातें

कही है, उन पर गौर करना चाहिये और उन को जल्द से जल्द अमल में लाना चाहिए। दिल्ली के पुलिस-मैन, खास तौर से कांस्टेबिल, का वेतन बहुत कम है वनिस्वत हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब की पुलिस के। दिल्ली की पुलिस पर ज्यादा स्ट्रेन है, उन को ज्यादा काम करना पड़ता है। कैपिटल की पुलिस की खास जिम्मेदारी होती है। मैं समझता हूं उनके वेतनों पर गौर करके उसमें बड़ी-तरी की जानी चाहिए। अभी यहां पर माननीय जोशी जी ने बड़ी तीव्र भाषा में कहा कि इन्टर्नल सिन्धोरिटी विल कश्मीर पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया, इससे नेशनल इन्स्टिग्रेशन को नुक्सान पहुंचता है। उनको शायद मालूम नहीं कि उसी प्राजिबन्स के विल कश्मीर में लागू हैं। कश्मीर में लोग पकड़े गए हैं और पकड़े जा रहे हैं। अभी हालत है, जब शेख अब्दुल्ला के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई तो जनसंघ के नेताओं ने कहा—एक इस सदन के सदस्य थे जोकि अब बाहर हो गए हैं उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार चुनाव के लिए ऐसा कर रही है। अगर सरकार कार्यवाही न करे तो बुरी और अगर सरकार कार्यवाही करती है तो भी बुरी। यह इतना बड़ा देश है और इसकी इतनी बड़ी समस्याएँ और सवाल हैं। यहाँ पर ऐसी पाटियाँ मौजूद हैं जोकि उन सबलों को पँचोदा करती हैं और दूसरी मुश्किलें पैदा करती हैं। आज जनता ने जो वॉइस दिया है वह बिल्कुल क्लियर है। पंजाब में सिखों ने अकालियों को हरा दिया, बम्बई में मराठों ने शिव सेना को हरा दिया, मुसलमानों ने मुस्लिम लीग और मजलसे मुशवरत को हरा दिया और हिन्दुओं ने राष्ट्रीय संघ को हरा दिया। जनता ने यह साफ वॉइस दिया है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि देश को कमजोर करने वाली जो अनडिमोक्रैटिक फोर्स हैं उनको कानून से और पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन से दबाया जाये। कम्युनल और सिशेसिस्ट पार्टीज को

[श्री एच. के. एल. भगत]

बैन करने के लिए सरकार जो पहले कानून लाई थी उसको फिर से यहां पर लाकर पास कराना चाहिए ताकि कम्युनल टेन्डेन्सीज को इस देश में रोका जा सके। इसके साथ साथ सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कानून बनाकर और प्रावश्यकता हो तो विधान बदलकर जनता को भोगे बढ़ाने के लिए पूरे कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। जनता ने इस सरकार को पूरा विश्वास दिया है, उसी विश्वास को सामने रखते हुए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि मंत्रबूती के साथ सारे कदम उठाये जायें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई और बात कहने से पहले आपके जरिए इस सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहूंगा कि इस पांचवीं लोक सभा का चुनाव और चौथी लोक सभा का भंग किया जाना कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में हुआ। 27 दिसम्बर की रात को प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा को भंग करते हुए देश के नाम एक आवाहन किया था, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फंसले में राजाओं के पुराने अधिकार और उनकी धली को सुरक्षित रखने का जो निर्णय हुआ था और लोक सभा या पार्लियामेंट को चुनौती दी गई थी उसपर उन्होंने देश का आवाहन किया कि जनता नयी शक्ति दे जिससे इस तरह की जो जीर्ण शीर्ण व्यवस्था और इस प्रकार की शक्तियां देश में टिकी हुई हैं और पुराने रिवाज चले आ रहे हैं उनको मिटाया जा सके। उस परिस्थिति में लोकसभा भंग की गई और नये चुनाव कराये गए। चुनावों के बाद एक छोटा सत्र बीता और अब पूरा बजट हमारे सामने है। प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ में अब यह विभाग भी है। लेकिन अब ऐसा मालूम होता है कि 27 दिसम्बर की शाम को उन्होंने कुछ कहा ही नहीं था। मालूम होता है जैसे चौथी लोक सभा भंग ही नहीं की गई और

आम तौर पर उसी पुराने रिवाज से यह सदन चल रहा है और बजट पेश हो रहा है। कुछ नये सदस्य जोड़ी बल के बदले गाय बछड़े के नाम पर जीतकर चले आये हैं उनको हरियाली ही देखने में आ रही है लेकिन ग्राम लोगों को मालूम होता है कि दिसम्बर के बाद इन्दिरा जी के हाथ में जो सत्ता आई उसके हिसाब से यह बजट नहीं आया है। मालूम होता है कि हमारे सामने आज मिश्र जी और जोशी जी जो बोले हैं उनकी समर्थि यह सरकार है और उसी सरकार का यह बजट हमारे सामने पेश हो रहा है। मालूम होता है कि गाय बछड़े पर जोड़ा बल सवार हो गया है और सिंडीकेट की ओर से यह बजट पेश हो रहा है। इसमें जरा भी किसी ओर बात का सबूत नहीं है। क्या आपने समझ लिया है कि चूँकि इनका बड़ा बहुमत आपको मिल गया है इसलिए उन वादों को आप भुला देंगे क्या आप उन वादों को भंग कर सकते हैं?... (व्यवधान)... याद रखिए कितने ही बड़े बहुमत को इतिहास ने तोड़ कर रख दिया है। इतना ही बड़ा बहुमत मोरारजी भाई का भी था जिसको जनता ने तोड़कर फेंक दिया। ये नये नये सदस्य गाय बछड़े के जोश में बोल रहे हैं और इनको हरियाली ही देखने में आ रही है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजाओं की धली मिटाने के लिए कोई भी संगीन प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। अफवाह यह है कि समझोते की बातें चल रही हैं भीतर ही भीतर। अफवाह यह है कि सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर कोई भीतर से षडयन्त्र चल रहा है कि राजाओं के पूरे गिरोह को मिलाया जाये। अगर यह हो रहा है तो यह आम जनता के निर्णय के साथ विश्वासघात होगा और गहारी होगी। याद रखें कि जो तूफान उठाना इस देश के विभिन्न भागों में, लाखों प्रोफेसर जेल गए थे, लाखों अराजकपन्थि कर्मचारियों ने यहाँ दिल्ली में हड़ताल की थी और जेल गए थे

और उसके बाद परिवर्तन की ओर जाने के लिए प्रधान मन्त्री ने सोचा, उन्होंने हिम्मत करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया और देश ने भी उनका साथ दिया। लेकिन फिर मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि देर तक बायदे को भुलाकर आप चैन नहीं ले सकते हैं। हर 15-20 दिन के बाद अखबार में खबरें आती हैं कि इसपर विचार किया जा रहा है। तो संविधान में संशोधन करने के सवाल और राजाओं की पैली को मिटाने के सवाल को लेकर लोकसभा भंग की गई थी और नयी लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ था लेकिन आप उन सवालों को पूरी तरह से भूख चुके हैं। मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्पष्ट तिथि निर्धारित करे और बताये कि इस सत्र में वह राजाओं की पैली और उनके विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करने का विधेयक लायेगी या नहीं? मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ रस्म का सवाल नहीं है, कुछ राजा और रानियाँ हैं जिन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति हड़प ली है। खालियर की सिधिया स्टेट का मामला है, कई करोड़ की सम्पत्ति हड़प ली गई है गैर-कानूनी तरीके से और आज उसके मालिक या मलिका जो भी हैं उनको हथकड़ी लगाकर जेल में होना चाहिए था। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने कबूल किया है कि वह उनकी सम्पत्ति नहीं है, सरकारी सम्पत्ति है जोकि नाजायज तरीके से हड़प ली गई है। लेकिन जब आप इस बात को देश के सामने लाते नहीं, सदन के सामने कभी लाते नहीं तो खुले आम कानून की अवहेलना करके पुराने राजा रानी उस रुढ़िवाद को कायम किए हुए हैं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि मालूम पड़ता है कि गाय बछड़े के नीचे दीपक भी छिपा हुआ है क्योंकि आप उसका संरक्षण कर रहे हैं। मालूम होता है कि इस सदन में 12 आना सिधिया और 4 आना पाकिस्तान हो गया

है... (व्यवधान)... हमारे बाजपेयी जी भी किसी तरह से वहाँ से बचकर आ रहे हैं। तो मेरा यह आग्रह है कि उस परिवर्तन की दिशा को आप तेज कीजिए। चुनाव में नारा दिया गया था कि हाथ मजबूत करो लेकिन अब अनुभव से लोग कहने लगे हैं कि मजबूत हाथ खराब होते हैं। पूरा बहुमत जिस जमाने में था यह गाड़ी चल नहीं रही थी, फंसा दी गई थी लेकिन जब बहुमत हिल गया, टूट गया और यह सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई तथा कुछ प्रगतिशील दलों के भरोसे पर चलने लगी तब गाड़ी कुछ तेज हुई। और अब फिर जब बहुमत मिल गया है तो नजरबन्दी कानून आ रहा है, तीसरे दर्जे के रेल भाड़े में वृद्धि हो रही है, राजाओं की पैली मिटाने के सवाल को धीमा किया जा रहा है। लोग इसके माने लगा रहे हैं कि हाथ मजबूत करने का मतलब यही है कि तीसरे दर्जे का किराया बढ़े और कमजोर होने पर तीसरे दर्जे का किराया न बढ़े तो हाथ फिर कमजोर कर दिए जायें ताकि सरकार को आम जनता पर बोझ डालने की हिम्मत न हो सके।

अब मैं आपके जरिए से कुछ खास बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनकी सदन में चर्चा होती रहती है। उस चर्चा का विषय कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति है। कहा जाता है कि लोग नक्सलवादी हो गए, उन्होंने बम फेंक दिया। आखिर यह हंगामा क्यों होता है? इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि जो नक्सलवादी ऐसा कर रहे हैं वह गुमराह हैं, पथभ्रष्ट हैं, वे बहक गये हैं और गलत रास्ते पर चले गए हैं। उस रास्ते पर चलकर वे अपने उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं। उस रास्ते पर चलकर वे हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़पतियों और अपने दुश्मनों की मदद कर रहे हैं—इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा.]

लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कानून और व्यवस्था का जो प्रश्न है उसकी जड़ वहीं तक तो नहीं है, इस बात को दूसरे लोग भी कहते हैं। मैं आपके जरिए से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या हिन्दुस्तान का एक भी शहर, गांव या मोहल्ला ऐसा है जहाँ पर, जो देश के कुछ मोटे कानून देश की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में हैं—उनका खुले आम उल्लंघन नहीं होता हो? यहाँ पर बहुत से सदस्य मौजूद हैं क्या वे बता सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी शहर, मोहल्ला या गांव ऐसा है जहाँ पर खुले आम महाजनी के कानून का उल्लंघन न होता हो जहाँ पर महाजनी कानून को तोड़ कर गैर-कानूनी सूदखोरी न चलती हो? अगर ऐसा होता है तो क्या आज तक एक भी महाजन गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाला गया है? जब इस बात का जिज्ञासा होगा तो गृह विभाग के, हाथों को लकवा मार जायेगा और उसके हाथ चलेंगे नहीं? क्यों नहीं चलते हैं? क्योंकि मुफ्तखोरों का जो तबका है उसके पैसे से दीपक छाप दिए में तेल आता है।

इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि घर तोड़ा जा रहा है, गाय, बैल छीन कर लाया जा रहा है, बरतन छीन कर लाया जा रहा है। कचहरी के हुकम पर नहीं बल्कि लाठी के बल पर। जहाँ पर 35,75, 100 फीसदी सूद खोरी हो रही है वह गैर कानूनी नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई नौजवान हिम्मत करे कि इस सूदखोरी करने वाले लोगों के हाथ पैर बाँध दिये जाये तो हाहाकार होता है कि नक्सलवादी हो गया भारत का संविधान कहता है कि कानून की रक्षा के लिए लाठी मजबूत रखो।

गैर कानूनी सूद खोरी का मामला, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से काश्तकार की जमीन को हड़पने

का मामला, विभिन्न राज्यों की सरकारों के 12 एक्ड़ की लिमिटेशन के कानून को तोड़कर बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी बटाईदार, खेत मजदूरों की जमीन हड़पते हैं, उन को कोई नहीं पूछता। उन की कानून में पकड़ नहीं होती। अगर कोई गरीब काश्तकार मुकदमा करने जायगा तो न्याय यहाँ बिक रहा है, जिस के पास पैसा है वही जीतेगा और गरीब भ्रामदी न्याय पा ही नहीं सकता। वह कचहरी जा ही नहीं सकता जीतने हारने की बात दूर रही। गरीब भ्रामदी को न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। और वह भी देश के सामने पुराने सवाल को फिर से नये रूप में रखने की आवश्यकता पेश करता है। जहाँ कोई न्याय के लिये कचहरी में जायगा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने बो, तीन निर्णय से देश के सामने रख दिया कि भारत के न्यायालय करोड़पतियों के संरक्षण के लिये हैं। जहाँ तक मुफ्तखोरों के साथ मेहनतकश लोगों की तुलना का सवाल है, न्यायालय मुफ्तखोरों के साथ हैं, मेहनत करने वालों के साथ नहीं हैं। मैं कोई भट्टाचार्य की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, पूँकि जो घूस लेता है वह भी कहता है कि घूसखोरी खराब है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि संविधान के मुताबिक और पैसे वाला कचहरी में नालिश करने नहीं जा सकता। नकल लेने में, वकील करने में और अपील में जाने में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक पहुँचते पहुँचते जो दो, चार बीघे की उस की हैसियत है, वह हैसियत उस की बिक जायगी अगर एक पैसा भी घूस न लगे तब। इतना बड़ा कलंक हमारे संविधान और जनतंत्र पर है कि खुले आम हर माल मिलेगा 6 आने। न्याय बिक रहा है। पैसा हो खून कीजिये, रिहाई लीजिये, जेल जाइये, रिहाई लीजिये। और अगर घूस से काम न चले, घूस न लगे बड़े बड़े बैरिष्ठरों को बुला कर बहस करा दीजिये मामला ठीक हो जायगा। यह हमारे

यहां की न्याय व्यवस्था है। अगर आप न्याय मुफ्त नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम सस्ता बनायें।

न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता का मतलब है पैसे के माथे न्यायालय की परतंत्रता। मेरे पास इस बारे में बहुत सबूत हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की जांच की जानी चाहिये। जजों की जांच के बारे में एक कानून हमने पिछली लोक सभा में पास किया था लेकिन उस पर भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए बहुत से जज खुले आम कचहरी में बैठ कर बोलते हैं कि मवा लाख के भ्रष्टाचार में अगर कोई पकड़ा जाता है तो घर पर शाम को बगैर नकल के, और कचिया या पकिया कापी के जमानत दे देते हैं घूसखोरों को। लेकिन काश्तकार को अपने काश्तकारी हक की रक्षा के लिये 10,10 महीने जेल में सड़ना पड़ता है, खुले आम कचहरी में दौड़ाते हैं। यह कैसा काश्तकारी कानून है। ऐसे जजों को जेल में होना चाहिये। खुले आम घूसखोरी का बाजार चलता है। जो मेहनत नहीं करता है वह मेहनत करने वाले की जमीन हड़प कर के रख लेता है और जज लोग भी ऐसे ही लोगों की रक्षा करते हैं और काश्तकारी कानून नहीं चलने देते। ऐसी स्थिति में स्पष्ट है कि हमारे समाज का मुख्य आधार लूट पर आधारित है, मुफ्तखोरी पर आधारित है। जो श्रम करता है वह बाजरे से ले कर पकवान तक, भोंपड़ी से लेकर महल तक, सुई से लेकर हवाई जहाज तक जो मेहनत करता है उस को अपनी मेहनत का लाभ नहीं मिलता, वह उसका मालिक नहीं है। और मुफ्तखोरी करता है वही मालिक बना हुआ है। इसलिये इस का अन्त करना चाहिये, इस का हल निकालना चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि शान्ति से हो, लेकिन इस का

अन्त करना है। अगर हम इस में नाकाम होंगे तो इस का फैसला सड़कों पर होगा। लाठी एक तरफा नहीं चलेगी, लेकिन अगर मेहनत-कश पर कोई हमला करेगा तो उस को मजबूर हो कर लाठी उठानी पड़ेगी और सड़कों पर फैसला होगा। इसलिये गृह मंत्रालय इस बात को सोचे, इस विषयता और अन्याय को दूर करने के लिये, कदम उठाये जायें। चोर बाजारी सूदखोरी आदि जुर्मों से संबंधित जो कानून में उन को गृह मंत्रालय लागू करे। कुछ महाजनों को पकड़ कर जेल में रखें, कुछ बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों, उद्योगपतियों, जमींदारों को जेल में रखें तब काम चलेगा। मुझे तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि यह सरकार फिर सिंडीकेट के रास्ते पर चल रही है। इस लिये मालूम पड़ रहा है कि फिर बड़े शकम्भार की जरूरत पड़ेगी, फिर आन्दोलन में जनता को जाना होगा तभी गद्दी बदलेगी। इस के बगैर काम नहीं चलेगा।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल जो सामाजिक न्याय का है, खास कर कई बार बातें धायी हैं हरिजन तन्के के बारे में, मैं माननीय जगजीवन बड़ू के तन्के की बात नहीं करता क्यों कि वह पैसे वाला तन्का हो गया है, लेकिन जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं उन की जो उपेक्षा और उन पर अन्याय हो रहे हैं उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज ही सूचना है कि बुलन्दशहर में पूरा कस्बा उजाड़ कर घर से भाग गए। अभी बिहार के राम पट्टी गांव से हरिजन मोची स्नान करने गये थे लोग भाला लेकर पहुंच गये और उन हरिजनों को घायल किया। महन्त की प्राइवेट जेल में उन हरिजनों को बन्द कर दिया। लोगों की भीड़ एकत्र हुई उन बेचारों को छुड़ाने के लिये तो पुलिस ने उन को रिहा तो कर दिया लेकिन जो छुड़ाने गए थे उन को बन्द कर दिया। यह कह

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

कर तुमने अपने हाथ में कानून क्यों लिया। मैं ने सवाल किया प्रधान मंत्री से जवाब मिला कि यह राज्य का मामला है इसलिए यह सवाल आप यहां नहीं उठा सकते। यह जांच भी नहीं करेंगे। चौथी लोक सभा में यह बात नहीं हो रही थी। आज एक नई परिपाटी चलायी जा रही है। अब आप बतायें कि हम कहां सवाल उठावेंगे, सिवाय इस के कि हम लोगों से कहें कि जब ऐसा मौका हो तो लाठी चलाओ और अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करो। पहले तुम लाठी न चलाओ लेकिन अगर दूसरा हमला करता है तो संविधान की रक्षा के लिये तुम भी लाठी उठाओ। इस के अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है।

एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूं जो देश के लिये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आज के अखबारों में लोगों ने देखा होगा, यों भी सरकार को जानकारी होनी चाहिये कि देश के, खास कर उत्तर भारत के, बड़े अफसरों का कुछ हिस्सा आनन्दमार्गी बन गया है और उस के वालंटियर आप ने हवाई अड्डे पर देखे होंगे, जब कि बाकी लोगों को अलग कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उन को अलग नहीं किया जाता है। कल इसी आनन्दमार्गी एक साधू की रांची में गिरफ्तारी हुई पिस्तौल के साथ और तलाशी हुई तो जो आनन्द मार्ग के सब से बड़े ऊंचे ओहदे पर हैं, उन को क्या कहूं उन को मूर्ति कहा जा रहा है, उन की तलाशी हुई तो वहां से घड़े में बन्द मिट्टी में गड़े हुए दर्जनों पिस्तौल, रिवाल्वर और बम कल मिले हैं। यह कल रांची में हुआ है। मेरा कहना है कि पुलिस विभाग के बड़े अफसर, बड़े बड़े अज गिरफ्तार नहीं होंगे और अगर गिरफ्तार होंगे भी तो जज घर पर बैठे हुए उन को रिहा कर देंगे, जैसे कि सवा लाख की चोरी में पकड़े जाने वाले बिहार के ऐक्स

मिनिस्टर श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद को जज ने घर पर बिना नकल के रिहा कर दिया, वैसे ही इन को भी रिहा कर देंगे। आनन्द मार्ग हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर रहा है। आर. एस. एस. को मैं जानता हूं कि न वह राष्ट्रीय है और न स्वयं सेवक है। वह पूरी तरह से अराष्ट्रीय है। जो हिंसा का वातावरण चल रहा है, बोट के समय सरकार कुछ बोल देनी है, लेकिन सम्पत्तिशाली तबका उस का मददगार है, इसी प्रकार सरकारी कर्मचारी जो इस में हिस्सा लेते हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता।

माननीय पंत जी उस दिन कह रहे थे कि बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं हम फर्क नहीं करते कि वह बंगलाभाषी हैं या दूसरी भाषाभाषी है। हम शरण दे रहे हैं। इस पृष्ठ-भूमि में कुछ ऐसी घटनायें हैं, मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा है। पहले तो प्राप्ति की खबर लिख कर आ जाती थी, लेकिन इस पत्र के बारे में वह भी नहीं आयी। अभी पश्चिम बंगाल की जेल में कई सौ ऐसे शरणार्थी मौजूद हैं जिन के घर में एक भी बालिग जीवित नहीं रहा। बाप मर गए हैं, भाई मर गए हैं, चाचा मर गए हैं और उनके बाद जो महिलायें और नादान बच्चे भाग कर भारत आ रहे हैं, उनका भारत में आना हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है। कोई भी भाषा वे बोलते हों, किसी भी मजहब सम्प्रदाय को मानने वाले वे लोग हों, बंगला देश जो कि मुसीबत में है, वहां से अगर लोग भारत आना चाहते हैं, यहाँ उनको अगर शरण दी जाती है तो हमारी घरती के लिए वह गौरव की बात है। लेकिन उन में से कई लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। कुछ लोगों के बारे में मुझे पता लगा है। मैं बंगाल के होम सेक्रेटरी से उनके बारे में मिला हूं। उन में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो बिल्कुल निर्दोष हैं। मैंने जब होम

संकेटरी को इसके बारे में बताया तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे इसका इल्म नहीं है। उनके खुफिया विभाग का होने का सन्देह भी नहीं है। लेकिन उनको ऐक्शन 14 फरेनर्ज एक्ट के तहत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और कोई जांच भी नहीं हो रही है। मुझे कहा गया कि अगर आप जमानत देने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे तो हम उनको रिहा कर देंगे। मैंने कहा कि मैं तो उनको जानता भी नहीं हूँ। होम संकेटरी ने मुझे एक खत दिया। खत मेरे पास है। उसको लेकर मैं स्थानीय अधिकारियों के पास गया वहाँ उन्होंने बड़ी हड़बत की। उन्होंने कहा कि व्यक्तिगत जमानत पर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। स्थानीय लोग अगर सिक्वोरिटी दें तो छोड़ा जा सकता है। एक स्थानीय म्यूनिसिपल कमिशनर और मैंने पांच की सिक्वोरिटी दी और पांच में से चार को बैलूरघाट जो पश्चिमी दिनाजपुर में है, छोड़ दिया गया और एक जेल में ही मर गया। इसमें जेलर का भी कसूर नहीं है। उस जेल की सत्तर की कैपेसिटी है और वहाँ पर सात सौ लोग बन्द किये गये हैं।

मेरे पास खत आया है। यह मुन्नी खातुन का है उसके पिता जेल में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश या चम्पारन जिले में उसके खानदान के लोग रहते हैं। आपकी आज्ञा से इस खत को मैं टेबल पर रखना चाहूँगा। उसने लिखा है कि हम लोग नंगे हैं, मर रही है, साड़ी भेज दीजिये या ले कर चले आएं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नो।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (ओमली इम्बिरा गांधी) : इस खत को हमें दे दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Pass it on to the Prime Minister.

श्री भोमेन्द्र झा : मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन के घरों के बालिग मर्द मारे गए हैं और सिर्फ औरतें और बच्चे बचे हैं, उनको बगैर किसी तरह की जमानत के रिहा करने के आदेश आप जारी कर दें।

एक संगीन घटना का भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। अभी हमारी घरती पर बंगला देश की आजादी के वास्ते लड़ने वाले लड़के आ रहे हैं। बी. एस. एफ. गृह मंत्रालय के अधीन है। उसने एक बहुत ही संगीन काम किया है। मैं इसके बारे में बोलना तो नहीं चाहता था। भ्रष्टाचारों में भी इस को नहीं दिया है प्रधान मंत्री को मैंने खत लिखा है लेकिन उनकी स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। बंगला देश स्टुडेंट्स यूनियन, नेशनल अवामी पार्टी और बंगला देश कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आदि के जो लोग सरहद के पास आते हैं उन से हमारे बी. एस. एफ. के अफसरों ने हथियार छीन लिये हैं। अवामी लीग के कुछ नेताओं को साथ ले जा कर कहा गया है कि ये जो नौजवान हैं ये तुम्हारी लगाम के बाहर हैं, इस वास्ते उन से हथियार जीपें वगैरह छीन ली हैं। कैम्प में रह कर मैं आया हूँ, इस लिये मैं आपको कह रहा हूँ। बंगला देश के आन्दोलन को तोड़ने की कोशिश बी. एस. एफ. की तरफ से हो रही है। इसको रोकना चाहिये। यह बड़ी संगीन चीज है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गृह विभाग इसको रोकने की कोशिश करे।

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been listening to the debate on a Demand which, it appears to me, is perhaps one of the most important because it is obvious that no progress in an evolutionary manner is possible unless there is stability in the country, unless there is normalcy in the situation and there is maintenance of law and order. Therefore, the extent to which we are able to maintain law and order and stability, to that extent, in that measure,

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we will be able to have a smooth evolutionary progress. But, on the other hand, law and order cannot be superimposed either. Law and order and stability are the cumulative result of a general satisfaction in the country. If there is farflung discontent, and smouldering disaffection among the masses of people, no number of the guardians of law will be able to maintain law and order. It is, therefore, necessary that when we take up the question of the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs and when we approach this portfolio, we have to look not only to the police and the judges, but to the entire fabric of the society, the entire fabric of the administration of this country. It is, therefore, very proper that the Home Minister or the Home Ministry has taken over quite a number of subjects which, according to Mr. Mishra, is rather a conglomeration. The difference approach to the question as between us and Mr. Mishra is this. To him, law and order is something that can be artificially imposed. To us, it is something which has got to result from the overall contentment in the country. Therefore, it is necessary for the Home Ministry to look to the man-power policy, courts and administration of justice and not merely to the punitive apparatus. Mr. Mishra may not be able to understand all that. Viewed from this angle, police and military have got to be supplementary to the entire set-up. If the entire set-up fails, police and military will fail. If the entire set-up succeeds, police and military will have the simple responsibility of singling out miscreants who are bent upon violating the peaceful atmosphere in the country. Time was when we were feeling that the country was going to be dismembered and prophets of gloom were declaring that India would be doomed. There was complete disaffection throughout the country. But certain measures were taken by the Prime Minister and the Central Government which gave a new hope to the people. Frustration vanished and a new hope was rekindled. We went to the polls and people acted as they should. Now, a new era is dawning.

Now the question is, whether we are prepared to act up to the promises given to the people and keep a flame the hope that

was kindled. I do agree with certain observations from the opposition benches that the fulfilment of the promises ought not to be delayed. For example, quite a few months have gone by and the question of privy purses remains where it was. The Supreme Court judgment that this House has no authority to amend the fundamental rights still remains unchallenged. I do not understand this delay. Mr. Frank Anthony was speaking in the same old way, pooh-poohing the idea of a committed judiciary. I do not know what he means by committed judiciary. But I am clear in my mind as to what it means. It does not mean commitment to this party or to this Government, not even commitment to this House. It means commitment to what the people desire. If it is a commitment to the antediluvian ideas of property rights nurtured by the Roman law, people do not want that sort of commitment. The judiciary seems to be nurturing those ideas. For the last 20 years, we have been amending the fundamental rights and nobody ever challenged it. A new challenge has now come from the Supreme Court. It is not that the entire bench has vetoed it. By a marginal majority of one judge, the right of this Parliament which was being exercised without any challenge has been taken away. What is the sanctity about it? We should look to the rights of the Supreme Court. What exactly would constitute judicial opinion, what percentage of judges must constitute judicial opinion, is something we should look to. An impression has to be created in the minds of the people that we stand by the promises we gave them. No time should be lost in implementing then promises with respect to privy purses, amendment of the Constitution and restoration of the right of this Parliament. That is our aspect. I have no time to survey the entire country, but I would like to say something about the area I come from.

15 hrs.

There were two States which were problem states for our country—one was Bengal and the other was Kerala. They were like a volcano, as it were, threatening to erupt at any time. That was the position. But in Kerala normalcy has been restored and a stable government is now functioning there. We have played our part. But may I inform the Government of India with all

the sincerity that I can command that our small State is gradually mounting up and walking to the mouth of a volcano, which may erupt at any time. The difficulties we face there are so many. A problem which is confronting the whole country, namely, the problem of unemployment, has assumed a large proportion in Kerala.

I do not know whether the people in the north clearly understand the problems that we are facing. Educated unemployment is extremely acute in Kerala. The unemployment figure, which stood at 5 lakhs in 1965, according to the latest survey has shot up to 10 lakhs of workers seeking employment during the period 1965-70. The under-employment figure is about 18 lakhs. When you total them the figure comes to about 45 per cent of the working class of Kerala. During the period 1965-70 this figure has mounted up.

A considerable portion of them are educated unemployed. It is not the employed people alone who are organised in Kerala. The unemployed people are also organised. The educated unemployed are marching in the roads and they are demanding employment. It is a great challenge and it is posing a threat to us. The problem is not easy to solve because in the agricultural front there is nothing which we can do further. Every inch of land has been cultivated; not another inch of land remains to be cultivated. We have no area to cultivate any fresh crops. But, on the other hand, we have enough of raw materials, we have got electricity, we have got intelligent workers, we have got highly productive disciplined staff, and whatever you have demanded we have done. You have demanded of us to raise taxation. The taxation rates are the highest in Kerala. You have demanded of us that we should exercise financial discipline. We have exercised financial discipline. No other State has exercised financial discipline as we have done.

We have everything else; we lack only two things. We lack political pull and we lack the necessary capital. We are lacking only in these two things. If these two things are forthcoming the problem of Kerala can be solved. I put it to the Prime Minister and the Government of

India to take up this challenge of Kerala as a big problem, face it and handle it to solve the problem of unemployment that is mounting up in Kerala. If it is not done, whatever might have been threatening from the small State the stability of India may resurrect itself in spite of all of us, in spite of all our combined effort.

I want a sort of beehive type of industries. We do not get the resources for that; we do not have the know-how for that. Let the Government of India depute a study team to Kerala to study how to establish a beehive pattern of small-scale industries. It should work in Kerala. Let the team go there and study the problem.

We have got a feeling that even where we could be helped we are not helped. We have got an oil refinery. We have given a large piece of land so that a factory may come up there, which will give employment to 200 workers. We expected that because of the production of naptha a large number of auxiliary industries will come up in the area. But now we understand that a petrochemical complex is going to be developed elsewhere, somewhere in Tamilnadu, by taking the naptha from Kerala. We want to warn the government that if that particular project in Tamilnadu comes up with the naptha from Kerala then it is going to be a big blow and set back to the industrial development of Kerala. Because I represent that area, I would like to say that we would rather close down the factory rather than hand over that naptha to somebody else. When the naptha is available in Kerala, why don't you put up a petrochemical complex there?

We have a feeling in Kerala that we are being neglected. There that feeling is correct or not is not the question but whether that feeling is being shared by the people. And if instances like the one I have mentioned continue, that feeling will only be strengthened.

Unless the unemployment problem is tackled forthwith, unless the requisite finance is given, unless, the amendment of the Constitution is brought forward, unless you find the resources to start industries in those States and areas which were neglected

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so far, the quiet we find today, the peace that we are witnessing today, the law and order that we are seeing today, because of the hope engendered in the people that certain action may be taken after the massive mandate, that situation may simply vanish and a new challenge may come up.

Dark clouds are coming up on the horizon. Unemployment problem is there. Prices have started mounting up. Factories are being closed down. Over and above Bangla Desh refugees have come on to our lap. What is worse there are enemies of the people working in this country; working among the people putting on the garb of patriots and democrats. These people are still there. They have not changed their habits and attitudes. That is very clear from the speeches that they are making on the floor of the House. They are still the same people watching like wanton hawks for the time to groop on the people of the country when things are getting bad. It is for us to watch out that they do not get an opportunity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What double standard !

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Not that I am afraid of Jyotirmoy Bosu or his gang. We have seen them and met them at their best and at their worst. We have humbled them to a level from which they cannot easily rise. Let us pursue our policy relentlessly against fascists, monopolists and subvertives who are symbolised in CPI (M) and their hand makes the naxalities. We have to be faithful to the people in implementing our promises and meeting the challenge of unemployment that is threatening our country.

I support this demand, Sir.

श्री एन. एन. पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत शुक्र-गुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

आज देश में कई प्रकार की शक्तियाँ, जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, अनेक रूपों में हमारे बीच में घा कर खड़ी हो गई हैं, जिस से हमारे देश की प्रगति, शान्ति और व्यवस्था और हमारे देश के करोड़ों इंसानों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गता है। वे शक्तियाँ रिजनलिज्म, कम्युनलिज्म और कास्टिज्म आदि नाना प्रकार के देश में, पार्टियों के नाम से, हिन्दुस्तान की सरजमीं पर सिर उठा रही हैं। हमारा देश जिस खतरे के दौर से गुजर रहा है, उसको देखते हुए हम सब का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि देश को जिस प्रकार की शान्ति-व्यवस्था की जरूरत है, उस को हम कायम करें। जब तक हम इस देश को अपना देश नहीं समझेंगे, इस को अपनी मातृभूमि नहीं समझेंगे और इस की तरक्की के लिए अपने मान्य उसूलों के आधार पर काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक न तो इस देश में समाजवाद आ सकता है, न गरीबी दूर की जा सकती है और न करोड़ों लोगों की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति की जा सकती है।

पिछले लोक चुनाव के अवसर पर सब पार्टियों ने अपने अपने सिद्धान्तों को देश की जनता के सामने पेश किया था। उस चुनाव में जनता ने हमें पूर्ण बहुमत दिया, क्योंकि हम ने जनता की आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने की कसम खाई है। जब इस देश में राजा-महाराजा और प्रतिक्रियावादी-रजतपसन्द ताकतें सिर उठाती हैं, तो हमें ऐसा महसूस होता है कि क्या हम जनता की इच्छाओं और आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति कर पायेंगे या नहीं। अगर जनता की आकांक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए आवश्यक हो, तो हमें अपने संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए। हम देश और जनता के सामने बचनबद्ध हैं। हमें उसे पूरा करने में जरा भी किसी तरह से घाज शिकायत नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि घाज ऐसी

शक्तियों का हमें दमन करना पड़ेगा। आज देश में मैं देखता हूँ जैसा अभी एक भाई ने बताया कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं चाहे वह काश्मीर में हों, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कोने में हों, चाहे हिन्दू के नाम से हों चाहे वह मुस्लिम के नाम से हों, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं जो देश को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं, देश के अन्दर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती हैं जिस स्थिति से लाभ उठा कर के इस देश के प्रतिक्रियावादी, रजतपंसद पूँजीपरस्त भ्रातृमियों को वह मजबूत बनाए रखना है। यह हमारा परम पुनीत कर्तव्य है कि हम देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाएँ। तभी हम देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिन को लेकर हमें इस देश को मजबूत करना है। जो हमारे सामने अनुदान है यह बहुत छोटा सा अनुदान है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जिस तरह की आज देश की स्थिति है उस में एक बहुत बड़ा अनुदान भी होता तो हमें उसे स्वीकार करने में जरा भी रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिए यो हमारे भाई राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं, विशाल हरियाना की बात कही और विशाल हरियाना की बात कहते कहते वह उत्तर प्रदेश के एक हिस्से को भी विशाल हरियाना में जोड़ने की बात कहने लगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश गंगा और यमुना का एक बड़ा पवित्र स्थान है और इस पवित्र स्थान में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं जो रीजनलिज्म को लाकर या कम्युनलिज्म को ला कर देश और प्रदेश का बंटवारा करने की बात करती हैं, वह शक्तियाँ हमारे यहां नहीं पैदा हो सकती हैं और न उनको बढ़ावा मिल सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश एक है और एक बन कर रहेगा चाहे कितनी भी हमारी प्राबल्य न हो। हम जानते हैं हमारी प्राबल्य सी है, हमारे यहां गरीबी है, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश नाम लिया जाता जाता है, पिछड़ेपन की

बात कही जाती है, हम पिछड़े रह सकते हैं लेकिन पूरब और पश्चिम का बंटवारा नहीं होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरब और पश्चिम की बात करना, उस के टुकड़े करने की बात करना गलत है। हम को अलग अलग नहीं किया जा सकता। इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं आज हिन्दुस्तान में लोग हैं जो तेलंगाना की बात करते हैं, जो और दूसरी ऐसी बातें करते हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का लैंग्वेज के नाम पर, हिन्दुस्तान का रीजन के नाम पर बंटवारा किया जाय और उस पर सरकार की सारी शक्ति को लगाया जाय। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह देश के लिए खतरे पैदा कर रहे हैं, वह देश के लिए कोई देश भक्ति का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, देशद्रोह का काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसी शक्तियों से हमें होशियार रहना है, उन से हमें बचना है और हिन्दुस्तान को बचाना है। अभी मैं रूस गया था। रूस में 16 रिपब्लिक्स हैं। मैं ने देखा सारे रिपब्लिक आज इंडिपेंडेंट हैं। कहीं पर रीजनलिज्म का मामला नहीं है। कहीं पर कास्टीज्म का मामला नहीं है। जो प्रदेश हैं वह आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। सारे रिपब्लिक इंडिपेंडेंट हैं। वहां के सारे लोग अपनी चीजों को लेकर के अपने देश को अपना समझते हैं, अपने देश के नेता को अपना समझते हैं। लेकिन जब मैं देखता हूँ अपने यहां महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति तोड़ी जाती है, जवाहर लाल की मूर्ति तोड़ी जाती है जिन्होंने देश के अंदर ऐसी ब्राह्मणवाद की, जिन के पुण्य प्रताप से हम ने आजादी की सांस ली तो हमें तकलीफ होती है। लेनिन-ग्राड में जहां लाखों इन्सान दफनाए गए हैं वहां के लोग उन शहीदों की पूजा करते हैं। अपने यहां हम देखते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने हमें आजादी दिलाई दिलाई जिनके पुण्य प्रताप से हमें स्वराज्य मिला आज हम उन को भूल जा रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, यह देख कर हमें दुःख होता है।

(श्री एन. एन. पांडे)

मुझे आशा और विश्वास है इस देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए चाहे इधर के बैठने वाले हों चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले हों, एक मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने के लिए सारी बातों को भूल कर के देश को समाजवादी रास्ते पर आगे ले चलने में हाथ बटाएंगे। इसके लिए हमें उन प्रतिक्रियावादी रजतपसंद पूंजीपरस्त ताकतों का मुकाबला करना होगा। तभी हम इन करोड़ों इन्सानों की जो भूखे और नंगे हैं सेवा कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA : (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, without any hesitation, I support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry.

During the last several months, through a Choppy and even turbulent sea, we have now reached a harbour and we are poised for economic growth and an eventual take-off. *Garibi Hatao* was not catchy phrase or a slogan. *Garibi Hatao* is plan of action in which my hon. friends on the opposite can very effectively help. Let them take a political decision and let a hint go out from them to their people in Durgapur and, I am sure, the rated capacity of the Steel Plant will reach its target. But they are dragging their feet there. The politics of murder and politics of hate are rampant there. Now the chickens have come home to roost.

What we are having in the eastern region is really a sort of revolution within a revolution and the politics of murder and violence have brought about a new element in the situation, that is, Naxalism. Why and how Naxalism came about is a large question of population explosion, migration to cities and towns and influx of refugees and, I should say, a delayed shock of partition. The overcrowding of cities and in an under-developed economy, the

concentration of wealth, conspicuous consumption, accumulation of black money and consequent growth of corruption have prevailed the region. The incidence of all this varies from region to region. But it is there. So, when they speak of "Oh ! Calcutta", I think, Calcutta will be forerunner of an eventual breakdown of industrial civilisation if we do not look ahead plan and act. Will it be followed by "Oh ! Delhi", "Oh ! Bombay", "Oh ! Karachi", "Oh ! Istanbul" and so on ? After all, we know what is happening in the highly developed countries in the West. The hearts of cities are dying out and the problem of urban renewal is constantly dogging their footsteps. This is the background in which we have been operating.

I was looking into the Report of the Home Ministry and I was told that the Home Ministry have been doing certain studies in depth in regard to the formulation of certain policies. I would like to know : Have they considered what Calcutta will be in population and the volume of problems say in 1990 ? What Kanpur will be like then ? What Delhi will be like ? Have they, just as we have in perspective planning, thought of in depth the question of law and order, the question of movement and migration of men and also the competitive overbidding by political parties with a drive for violence or duress in securing their demands ? And remedial measures ?

India has many problems. Population explosion is the basic problem. In an under-developed economy, we have the operation of various intelligence apparatus of various countries which are operating also through public organisations and certain ideology to which some of our friends are wedded is breaking up. They are trying to combine their public and parliamentary activities with extra-Parliamentary operations of a different character. Now, this is the objective situation. What about the subjective factor ? What about our administrative apparatus ? Why in a particular State officers of the cadre of Commissioners, nearly a dozen of them, have been hauled over the coals ? Why are the disciplinary cases pending for so long ? Why has it become necessary that the criteria for promotion which were all

these years seniority and efficiency, have to be supplemented by another criterion, honesty and integrity? These subjective factors have to be looked into.

I was suggesting about Ombudsman. What happened to it? Law's delays are there plus the insolence of the office. Unless the Ombudsman comes, people will not get the necessary relief.

I am going to suggest one important thing about Statistics. The Data Bank should be there. It should be opened which can supply relevant range of data upto block level. We do not have that at the present moment. As recommended by Humayun Kabir Committee, the Indian Statistical Institute should be taken over by the Government of India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, really I had not the mind to participate in this debate. But some alarming news that I received is disturbing me and I think it will disturb others also, the news coming from Meghalaya that curfew has been clamped there and there are reports about clashes in Shillong and other places. I am extremely worried because I feel that we are almost standing on the razor's edge because tension is going on in different areas and the Pakistani agents are trying to create a lot of trouble, communal troubles, and and regional troubles and others. So, unless the Government take, I should say, very careful and stern measures to deal with this problem, it may flare up into certain disastrous consequences, I should say. I would like to know from the Prime Minister who visited Meghalaya as to what are the actual facts there. I am very much worried to know that even the honour of the Deputy Speaker has been dragged in. There are many pamphlets that have been issued against him and those have been also found plastered on the walls of the houses. We all know that he has taken an active stand in the matter of Bangla Desh affairs. But he has also been maligned there. Naturally, it is expected that many infiltrators are there to create communal and regional troubles and different sorts of tension and that is one of the major games of Pakistan to win the last battle of the war, I would say,

last battle of the war. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister that she should enlighten this House because she has recently visited Meghalaya as to what sort of tension is there.

Naturally, the minority people, the Khasi people, who are just a few lakhs, will feel worried about the influx of refugees there. I think the Government should convince them that these Bangla Desh refugees are only temporarily given shelter there and they will not be permanently settled there. If it could also be done, the refugees of the Bangla Desh can be shifted to other camps in other areas from Meghalaya. That also should be done.

The refugees, I should say, are being treated more or less as prisoners. May be due to certain local tensions they are not freely allowed from one camp to another.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a confidential circular issued from the Centre to the Meghalaya Government asking them to keep them as prisoners.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are doing it on the advice of the Central Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Such rigour, I should say, we do not see in other camps except in Meghalaya.

Sir, I have received so many telegrams. I have received so many letters. Even those who have friends and relatives in West Bengal and other parts are not allowed to come out of their camps and stay with such relatives and friends. I would particularly request the Prime Minister to apply her mind and enlighten the House about what happens there.

One more thing. I have heard that many representations are made to her by the freedom fighters and political sufferers and revolutionaries about the national

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honorarium which they call pension. Government say about the Andaman prisoners, those who have stayed for 5 years in Andaman jail, that they have accepted the policy to give pension to those persons. But, what about those who have been in Indian jails for 5 years either as detainee or convicted prisoner? Government should also consider their cases. I am told that this matter is under consideration. It is a matter of regret to me that even after 25 years after attaining freedom, the freedom fighters have not even got this justice that they should expect from a free country for the sacrifices which they have made.

In West Bengal the age limit for the freedom fighters in respect of Government service has been extended up to 60 years. I request the Central Government that in respect of those who have joined the Central Services, this age limit should also be extended up to 60 years. The Central Government should convene a meeting of all the Home Ministers of the different States to evolve a uniform policy about the benefits that should be given to the freedom-fighters.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Home Ministry touches many spheres of national activity. So, this Debate naturally is an important one and ranges over many areas.

Hon. Members have touched on many points. They have drawn attention to many defects and shortcomings.

Sir, no one is more conscious than I, that in a country of this size and diversity, and with our background of feudalism and colonialism, our problems are bound to be of immense magnitude. With development some problems are solved and others are created. Even societies which are regarded as affluent and stable are not immune from trouble, from unrest and even the growth of violence.

So, none of the questions is peculiar to our country. We know that rapid urbanisation has increased crime and violence in other countries.

I hope hon. Members will not think that I am trying to minimise our own duties or responsibilities, of which I am deeply conscious. But, I should like the honourable House to see our problems in perspective and not to forget that these are not normal times for us.

Our programmes and the recent elections to which many hon. Members have referred aroused expectations of change. But, first when we were poised for rapid advance in many directions, we have been overtaken by the tragic events on our Eastern boarder which have imposed a very severe strain on our entire administration.

Therefore, areas of hope and despair do exist side by side; and, when despair is exploited to propagate violence, this is bound to be a matter of concern.

I know that violence has many aspects and emerges from different roots. As I have said, the problem is not peculiar to India. Also, we are a developing society and development produces its own tensions and other difficulties.

We do not believe that the police is the answer to each situation or that violence can be met only by counterviolence. On the contrary, to the extent that the socio-economic causes of violence in India can be identified and removed, we are trying our utmost to do so. But when violence is deliberately engineered, then it falls into another category, and we are determined to meet the threat with all the strength at our command, and in this, the forces of law and order have to assert themselves. If certain political groups persist in the misguided and dangerous course which they have adopted, then the augmentation of the police strength to meet their challenge becomes essential.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And when Government comes down to the level of private assassination, what is to be done?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is unfortunate that the hon. Member opposite and some parties think that we are against them. I have made it clear on all possible occasions that we are not against any particular party. But I do think that we should all look at the national aims. I presume that we are all committed to democracy, which implies certain methods of functioning and assumes the equality of rights of all citizens. So far as I can see, there is no middle way between bringing about social and political changes through democratic functioning on the one side and violence on the other. It is only if violence replace the settlement of issues by discussion and persuasion that we have to draw a line and appeal to all parties, groups and individuals to seriously consider if they really think that something can be achieved in our country by resorting to violence. Every political party, therefore, needs to examine seriously whether its faith in democracy is a durable one and not a mere tactic to undermine democracy through violence means. Can all parties represented in Parliament not join together to combat this violence and those who believe in it, instead of trying to battle amongst ourselves, each blaming the other ?

Many Members were concerned about the increase in the police budget since 1950. This increase is not due to law and order duties alone. Since the early sixties, the police which includes forces such as the border security force have been called upon to shoulder important responsibilities along with our defence forces to safeguard our borders. More than half the increase is for such forces.

There has also been an increase in the strength of the CRP. This is necessary because of the growing demand from the State Government themselves for additional forces for internal security and law and order duties. Even at present, the bulk force has been placed at the disposal of the State Governments for this purpose and at their own request. The CRP is not being used for repression. It is developed to safeguard the lives of people and their homes and to safeguard public property. I seriously protest against the malicious campaign to denigrate the CRP. I know, and I have acknowledged in the House on

earlier occasions also that there have been cases where members of the CRP or of the police have misbehaved or have gone beyond what they should have done, and wherever our attention has been drawn, we have tried to deal with the situation...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Very recently, they molested women refugees in Jalpaiguri.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But generalised allegations which are sometimes made by the hon. Member opposite do not help the situation or solve any problem.

I myself am very much concerned with the manner of functioning of the police and we are trying to modernise their training and the equipment they use so that the force can be come qualitatively and professionally better. We want our services to regard themselves as servants and friends of the people. We want to go into all aspects of the training, not only of the police, but of other public administrators so as to give them such an outlook in their dealings with the people.

Law and order is not an isolated subject; it is very much linked with economic and social problems and the conditions of the people. I believe that authority can best be wielded in a spirit of understanding and co-operation. But this also has to be two-sided; the police also need the co-operation of the people, and if they are always going to be regarded as enemies of the people, that will make it more difficult for them to behave as they should, consistently with sympathy and friendship for all people. This is part of the difficulty, as some members have noticed, which we are facing West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Colonial-type training.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In a debate of this kind, it is natural that much attention should be paid to the relations between the Central Government and the State Governments. I think we all agree that the States and the Centre form part of a single entity, the unity of India. I do not think anyone is really serious when

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he suggests any kind of crisis of confidence between the Centre and the States. Of course, problems and differences do arise from time to time, but there is no problem which cannot be solved through discussion, consultation adjustment.

We have had Government of various hues and political persuasions in different States. I have had the fullest co-operation—I must express my appreciation of this—from all the Chief Ministers, and I certainly hope that they feel the same about the Centre. We have always done whatever we could to help them in so far as it lay within our power.

As I have mentioned on earlier occasions, much of the dispute is with regard to the allocation of finance, and as we have extremely limited resources, it is not really within our hands to increase state allocations. While on the one hand almost every State would like to have more financial powers, on the other, on many occasions they find it convenient to ask the Centre to take over something because they cannot afford to complete a particular project or they would like us to undertake another programme or they have dispute with a neighbouring State and so on.

So all these things have to be gone into very thoroughly. I do not know if any useful purpose will be served by freezing the relationship between the Centre and the State into any rigid statutory enactment or even institutional devices, since even the most careful thought now cannot possibly foresee every problem that could arise in the future. That is why a certain flexibility is always helpful in any human relation rather than very set and rigid patterns.

Many suggestions and schemes have been put forward in the name of better Centre-State relations. It is for the hon. House, and of course for all the Chief Ministers of States, to consider whether these will help in achieving closer co-operation between the Centre and the States or whether they will create new points of conflict, whether they will help in strengthening the unity of the country or in encouraging divisive tendencies.

Whatever problems there are or may arise in future can be solved not by confrontation and argument, but by a joint attempt at finding satisfactory solutions. Naturally, no solution can satisfy everybody, but our attempt should always be to see what will serve the larger good. Whenever any such question about the States rises, the emotions of the people are easily aroused especially in the name of language or of religion or of border disputes or the magic that is attached to separate Statehood. There is a political aspect to most of these questions, but this can be exploited or used only if there are genuine economic and other grievances, and in many of the questions which have been raised here, the main problem in all our backward areas is an economic one, that of development. We have been making efforts in this direction and trying to do whatever is possible to see that where there has been any negligence or delay in development this should be made up. Reference was naturally made to Telengana and here also we are making efforts and trying to involve the people in the process of socio-economic change. There is a feeling that this sense of participation should be further strengthened. We have been exchanging views with various people. I agree that all these disputes which exist in this area or in other area should be speedily solved.

Some Members spoke with understandable passion about the communal tension which comes up from time to time and about which we all feel very strongly. The National Integration Council was meant to promote integration and cohesiveness in our social political structure and to look into the problems of the minorities as well as of any deprived section such as the Harijans. When the Council met in Srinagar some years ago, the meeting was overshadowed by the communal riots which had taken place just before. So, although we mentioned all the different aspects of the Council's work, our efforts were confined to dealing with communalism in its narrower sense, that is communal violence. We know that tensions in society have many origins—cultural, economic and social. These have to be resolved. We should not allow them to erupt in ugliness and violence. The well-being and satisfaction of the minorities should be our very special concern. That is why we specially mentioned this in our

election manifesto and on other occasions, and these commitments must be fulfilled. One way of doing this is why broadening the whole concept of national integration. For this purpose appropriate machinery at the governmental level is being considered, and one of the main functions of this machinery will be to look into the special problems and interests of the minorities, and although I say minorities, as I mentioned earlier, when the Council was formed we had intended it to cover the whole sphere of the rights of Indian citizen, of Harijans and so on, even though there are separate bodies which look after them.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA :
These are almost wasted years.

15.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, it is not true that the years were entirely wasted because something has been done, and I hope that now the effort will be speeded up. We have been looking into the whole question, for instance, of the services. Many of these matters do not come out in the open, but this does not mean that they are being ignored. They are being looked into. They were not looked into by the National Integration Council, but they are being looked into by the Home Ministry. But I agree that more can be done and more should be done. We will do more. Part of this is the question of the Urdu language. Here also I have made my views very clear. I have discussed this matter with some Chief Ministers and so far as the Chief Minister of U.P., for instance, is concerned, he has taken various decisions ; he is going to implement them ; he may have even begun to do so. We are taking up this matter with all the States concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Should there not be a model for the entire country for the development and maintenance of the Urdu language ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have drawn a plan of what should be done and then we discussed it with the Chief Ministers of U.P. and some other States,

But the problem is not the same for all parts of the country, it concerns specially the U.P., Bihar, and Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has already done something. What we are doing is entirely what is guaranteed to the minorities in our Constitution.

The other problem which is of grave concern to us all is that of organisations and individuals receiving foreign money. This matter has an important bearing on the functioning of our institutions, especially our political institutions. Government are most anxious that political organisations, academic and social bodies working in important areas of national life should function in a manner consistent with the values of the sovereign democratic republic. That is why after this matter was taken up in this House earlier, Government agreed to have a thorough enquiry into the matter. The broad conclusions of that enquiry revealed the necessity of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies and individuals other than in the course of ordinary business transaction. We promised to consult leaders of the opposition on the principles of such legislation. This we are doing. My colleague the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has sent a note giving the principles underlying the proposed legislation to the leaders of the opposition. Various suggestions including those contained in certain Bills on this subject which are being introduced by hon. Members, have been kept in view. However, I should like to add that while such measures are necessary and should be taken and will be taken, corruption cannot be cured merely by putting a sentinel on each person. Fundamentally it is the social attitude which counts. Therefore, we must not only take steps to punish corruption but also create an atmosphere which will not encourage it in any way.....
(Interruptions) I think I should refrain from replying to the comments of the hon. Member ; he is trying to provoke me.

The other point which is of concern to the entire country is that of unprincipled defections. We fully share the concern for this malady in our body politic and we are determined to take steps to check it. Hon. Members know that I had already discussions with party leaders on this question

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just before the elections but at that meeting many of them expressed misgivings and it was not at all clear what they wanted us to do. Therefore, I wrote to them almost immediately, in fact a day or so after the meeting, seeking their specific reaction. In spite of reminders, very few replies have been received. But after careful consideration, the Government have decided to go ahead and introduce a Bill based on the recommendations of the Committee on defections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are more serious than the others; that is the impression you want to convey ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Something came in the way of the opposition Leaders agreeing so the Bill at that moment, to put it mildly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : These Bills should be deferred at least by a year because defections have become the rule.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Anyhow, in this matter we have to have some kind of national consensus and this was reached in that committee in regard to certain legislative proposals. Now, we are consulting the Chief Ministers, because obviously,—(Interruption).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Under your personal direction, it is reported that defectors are promoted to ministership in Bihar.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I can assure the hon. Member that I am not issuing personal directives to any State at all. I neither have nor do I propose to do so.

In this connection, may I say that one hon. Member I forget his name—earlier in the afternoon made some comments about our party giving directions for the toppling of Governments. There is no truth in this at all. At our meeting there was a discussion and we were informed by Members belonging to two States about the situation developing in their States. They did not think the Governments there could survive. (Interruption) They certainly said that; we

accepted the situation—(Interruption). For instance, in Punjab, the quarrel was between two parts of the same party. The hon. Member knows, we had nothing to do with the fall of the West Bengal Government either. It was a quarrel between the constituent units of their own Government. (Interruption) Whether you believe it or not, it is a fact. It is gracious of the Hon'ble Member to believe in something which is true. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Money-bag. (Interruption)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, as the hon. Member here said, that we see where the money is. It certainly is not with us.

Now, the point is that we are consulting the Chief Ministers on this issue.

The other important issue the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. This Bill, as hon. Members know, was introduced in this House in May, 1968, but then at the request of the Member and, because it was such an important measure, it was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. The Bill, as amended and reported by the Joint Committee, was passed by the Lok Sabha in August, 1969. It was awaiting consideration by the Rajya Sabha when the fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved. We intend to bring this Bill before Parliament soon.

It was inevitable that reference should be made to the tie privy purses and privileges. Government stand fully committed to their abolition. It is true that Members are unhappy at the delay in this, but I would like to remind them that the Supreme Court's judgment has raised a number of constitutional and legal issues. We should be able to sustain any action taken. That is why it is taking some time, but I think we will be coming before the House soon.

AN HON. MEMBER : In this session. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get up every time, please.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are trying to be as quick as we possibly can.

It is always interesting to hear Shri Shyamnandan Mishra's views. If he will excuse my saying so, his party has made a special virtue of distorting facts so that—

(Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : Which party ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He spoke about the guidelines for the Governments, and he himself acknowledged that the President has formed a committee to go into this question. As a Government we have nothing to do with that committee. I believe they have met, but they have not talked to us and I do not know if they have talked to any Members of the Opposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Has this Government nothing to do with that committee at all ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about the President ? Is he completely insulated ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He is not insulated. But he has formed a committee of Governors. They are meeting. When they want us to come into the picture, the President will ask us, but otherwise I do not think it is proper for us to interfere.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Where was the distortion of facts ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, you see, it takes place by mentioning some thing which may contain a little bit of truth. Of course, in many matters not now but on earlier occasions, there have been allegations with no truth at all. But sometimes, there is a little bit of truth and a little bit of imagination combined.

People always view others according to their own light. I mean, what they themselves would do, they tend to think that other people are doing. This is the trouble in life.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is always thinking that we are interfering in the service and we are giving orders. Unfortunately the same is the case with Mr. Mishra, who should know better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Delhi Magistrate was given a directive.—

(Interruption)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I protest very strongly against this kind of remarks, which is baseless and without foundation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Please read the contents of the appeal which has been filed in the court today. It has come out in the press. Kindly read it before you deny it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not regard the press as gospel; and, when it suits Mr. Bosu's purpose, he does not either.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The magistrate was given a directive.

The word 'commitment' is being constantly thrown at us and given all kinds of meanings, which were neither intended nor remotely hinted at. I should like to quote what I said sometime last year at the Institute of Engineers about Government servants with commitment :

"Recently my remarks that we needed Government servants with commitment have been perhaps deliberately misrepresented to mean that I wanted civil servants to support me or my political ideology. On the contrary, I do not want politically convenient or servile civil servants. Their job is to give frank advice, but they should feel committed to the objectives of the State which have been approved by Parliament. They should have unreserved faith in the programmes which they administer. An official who has no active faith in secularism cannot deal with the communal problem. We must all have commitment to the development of the country and a sense

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of personal involvement with the welfare of all our people."

This is what we have always meant by the word 'commitment'.

Shri Samar Guha asked a question about Meghalaya. I do not have the full information. But I have been told just now that there was a clash between some tribals and the police, which was connected with the refugee camps. Two tribal boys, who were not quite in a normal condition were being arrested and taken by the police, when a crowd surrounded the police party and rescued them. Possibly as a sequel, on the 23rd evening, some boys gathered near the Nawlai police outpost and started teasing the police and soon a crowd of a hundred or so collected round the post, threw stones, shot arrows, etc., resulting in serious head injuries to a DSP. 8 other State policemen and 4 CRP men also received injuries. Local police opened fire and the crowd dispersed. By that time it was dark. At 4 a.m. today at the place of the occurrence one dead body was found. We are still getting all the details.

16 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about the position of the revolutionaries ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : He wanted to ask only one question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They came to you so many times.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon'ble Member is going from one aspect to another. The representations made were not always the same. The first was with regard to the people in Andamans. One point was decided. Then the purview was extended. I fully realise that all that needed to be done has not been done and some deserving people have been left out. We are going into the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : By that time they will pass away.

SARIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We hope to do something before anybody

passes away. I should like to appeal once more to the House this is not from the party point of view or the point of view of making it less difficult for the government. As the House knows, I enjoy difficulties so that is not my line. In fact, my favourite poem, which I often quote in public meetings etc. is a poem by Gurudev to the effect :

"Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers but to be fearless in facing them."

Today the danger is not to me, or to my party ; the danger is to the whole country. Therefore, I make this appeal to all of you because I presume, as I said earlier that we in this House are committed to the democratic process.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What lead do you give to the country ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Leaderless,

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is for him to judge. What leadership I have given the people, they are very well aware.

Coming to Shri Mishra, he made many remarks before the elections so perhaps he should be a little more careful in what he now says. I should be grateful if Shri S.N. Mishra and all the other hon. Members of this House would help us in leading the people and making them strong. Certainly, criticism could be there on how to increase our efficiency. So far as the police and other services are concerned, their methods should be more humane, more modern and the attempt should be not so much to punish as to reform and to help people to go along the right path. With all our strength we must fight against all those tendencies and forces which are trying to weaken our country. You may say that the government is not doing enough or the government is bourgeois—you may use any adjective you like—but that should not be an excuse, at this grave juncture in our history, to divide the nation. That is what I would humbly ask the House. I hope the House will vote all the demands.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : बंगला देश के जो रेफ्यूजीज फारेनर्ज एक्ट के मातहत जेल में हैं, उन में से कम से कम औरतों और बच्चों को तो छोड़ दिया जाये। प्रधानमंत्री ने इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी : मैं इन्ना ही कह सकती हूँ कि हम उस विषय को देख रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को जवाब इसलिए नहीं दिया कि हम उसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the dispersal of refugees from West Bengal ? The schemes are now at a standstill. What do you propose to do ? The schemes are not being implemented.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is already a crisis in Bengal to which my hon. friend's contribution cannot be minimised.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a slander. क्या रेफ्यूजीज का डिसपर्सल हम करेंगे ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am talking about the general crisis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I want your protection against this slander.

MR. SPEAKER : It is his own seeking.

Now I will put cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 12 and 18 and 19 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1, 2, 5 to 12 and 18 and 19 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,31,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the

relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Demand No. 38 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The Motion Was Adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 39 to 52 and 126 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The Motion Was Adopted

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs should be deducted out of it.

MR. SPEAKER : And handed over to you.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—ED]

DEMAND NO. 38—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 46, 31,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 39—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56, 44,000 be granted to the President to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Cabinet'—

DEMAND NO. 40—DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2, 68, 50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Department of Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 41—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52, 18 85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 42—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7, 28, 14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 43—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,28 87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 44—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 45—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18, 87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pension'."

DEMAND NO. 46—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39, 75, 01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CHANDIGARH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5, 39, 18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND NO. 48—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,39, 10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 49—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18, 76 35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Tribal Areas'".

DEMAND NO. 50—DADRA AND
NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58, 58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'".

DEMAND NO. 51—LACCADIVE,
MINICOY AND AMINDIVI
ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 21, 71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'".

DEMAND NO. 52—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8, 65, 12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY
IN UNION TERRITORIES AND
TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,19, 52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'".

DEMAND NO. 127.—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 36, 67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'".

16.10 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 60 to 62, 130 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,76,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

DEMAND NO. 61—MULTI-PURPOSE
RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,81,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes.'"

**DEMAND NO. 62—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,61,78,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.'"

**DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,85,76,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes.'"

**DEMAND NO. 131—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,83,79,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.'"

16.15 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CARRYING OF AMERICAN
ARMS TO PAKISTAN BY TWO
PAKISTANI SHIPS**

श्री आर. बी. बड़ (खरगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय में एक वक्तव्य दें :

पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र बेचने पर संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका द्वारा गत मार्च में लगाए गए प्रतिबन्ध के उल्लंघन में सुन्दरबंस और पद्मा नामक दो पाकिस्तानी समुद्री जहाजों द्वारा जो क्रमशः 8 मई और 21 जून 1971 को अमरीका से चले थे पाकिस्तान को शस्त्रास्त्र ले जाये जाने के समाचार ।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Government appreciate and share the concern of all sections of this House about the reported shipment of certain items of military equipment from the United States to Pakistan recently. The New York Times report of June 22 about two ships, "Sunderbans" and "Padma" flying the flag of Pakistan, having sailed from New York on the 8th of May and 21st of June respectively, with cargo of the United States military equipment seems to be substantially correct. Some Hon. Members : Shame, Shame ! Our Amdassador in Washington took up the matter immediately on receipt of this report with the Under Secretary of State on the evening of 22nd June. The matter was also taken up with the U. S. Embassy in New Delhi on 23rd June. According to the U.S. Government, no foreign military sales to Pakistan have been authorised or approved since March 25 ; and no export licences have been issued for commercial purchases in U. S. since March 25; nor have export licences been renewed since that date. Th

U. S. Government has further stated that the New York Times article is incorrect in stating that such shipments included 8 aircraft. According to them, no aircraft are on board these vessels. The U. S. Government have, however, admitted that it is possible that foreign military sales items authorised or approved prior to March 25, have been delivered to the dock-side since that date and may be aboard the two ships referred to in the New York Times. They have further stated that it was also possible that commercially purchased items where export licences were required and were issued before March 25, may be aboard these ships. Further, there are some items for which export licences are not required. So it is possible that some such items are also on the ships. They have stated that it is thus probable that these ships do carry items of military equipment resulting from actions taken prior to March 25.

The Under Secretary of State has appreciated our concern and expressed regret that this loophole regarding past authorisations had not been brought to our notice. He has further explained that full facts regarding what had been covered by export licences issued in the past, the shipments of which have not been effected, were still not known and he could not, therefore, say that there would be no further shipments yet to be made. He has however added that up to the moment they had not come to any conclusion on this subject and they were examining the matter.

We have pointed out to the U. S. Government that any accretion of military strength to Pakistan, particularly in the present circumstances when military oppression and atrocities are being let loose on the un-armed and defenceless people of Bangla Desh, would not only pose a threat to the peace and security of this sub-continent but the whole region. What is more, it would not only amount to a condonation of these atrocities, but could be construed as an encouragement to their continuation. We have stressed that this is not merely a technical matter, but a matter of grave concern involving social, economic, political and security considerations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We expect more from you. We have heard

more from the U.S. Embassy yesterday. What about these two ships ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You intervened at a wrong moment. You hear the next sentence.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about the future ? What is your view ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am stating the position. Why don't you have patience ?

We have, therefore, urged the U. S. Government that they should try to stop the two ships which have already sailed, from delivering military items to Pakistan and, in any case, to give an assurance that no further shipments of military stores will be allowed even under "past authorisations". The United States Government have promised to give urgent consideration to this matter and we are awaiting their response.

We hope that the U. S. Government which cherishes.....Some Hon. Members : Shame ! Shame !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is shame on you. They are butchering the people of Bangla Desh. You only hope We expect something more from you...(Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You cannot deny me the right to make my statement. I do not think you can control my statement. You may go on shouting. But you cannot control my statement. It is my statement, not yours. You can put any questions you like.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We expect more from you...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly have the patience to listen to the statement of the Minister. (Interruptions) He should not say anything which is not to your liking ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It will be better if he says, "...which claims to cherish". (Interruptions)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We hope that the U.S. Government which cherishes ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): What is this ? They go on interrupting the Minister. There are certain rules to be followed in this House. We also have a right. You alone don't have. We also have a right to hear the Minister...*(Interruptions)* What about China ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We condemn China more than you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to tolerate these interruptions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : This House cannot speak in two voices. We are one with the Bangla Desh. Why divide the House on this ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We hope that the U. S. Government which cherishes the principle of democracy and freedom, will not encourage the wanton violation of these principle which is taking place in Bangla Desh today by the shipment of any kind of military weapon, spare parts, etc. as long as the military authorities of Pakistan do not stop their military atrocities and come to a peaceful political settlement with the duly elected representatives of Bangla Desh and thus bring about a stoppage of the further influx of refugees and the safe and early return, under credible guarantees, of the large numbers of refugees who have already crossed over into India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : You are a funny man, Sardarji.

MR. SPEAKER : No such remarks. I am not going to allow any such remarks.

SHRI PARTHASARATHY (Rajampet) : Please expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any such remarks...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Bhogendra Jha and yourself, if you

don't sit down and if you go on interrupting the proceedings like this, I am sorry, I may have to perform my unpleasant duty...*(Interruptions)* After all this is Parliament, you have to listen to many things, not only to what you say...*(Interruptions)* You will have to hear the other side also...*(Interruptions)* You are holding the whole House to ransom.

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : अध्यक्ष जी, जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Is this parliamentary democracy or people's democracy ?

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : यह हल्ला डेमोक्रेसी है ।

श्री स० बा० बनर्जी : हल्ला डेमाक्रेसी नहीं है ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ हुआ है, उस से हमारे मन को भी तकलीफ है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ़ आप ही नाराज हैं, हम भी उस से नाराज हैं, लेकिन उस को व्यक्त करने का यह तरीका नहीं है । कल हम अमरीकन एम्बेसी के सामने गये थे, लेकिन अगर कभी रशियन एम्बेसी के सामने डिमांडेशन का मीका घायेगा तब हम इन को लेकर जायेंगे...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. आप इस पार्लिमेन्ट में जो चाहें अपनी मर्जी से करते चले जायें, इस तरह से तो यह पार्लियामेन्ट नहीं चलेगी ।

Please take it that I am not going to tolerate it.

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है—

We have pointed out to the U. S. Government that any accretion of military

strength to Pakistan, particularly in the present circumstances when military oppression and atrocities are being let loose on the unarmed and defenceless people of Bang'a Desh.....

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने "जैनो-साइड" शब्द क्यों इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया ? जैनोसाइड शब्द को लाने में आप शर्मा क्यों गये । जैनोसाइड शब्द का इस्तेमाल न करके आपने एट्रोसिटीज् शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया, इससे बाहर के देशों पर कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ा है । वालियामेंट में जो स्टेटमेंट आपने दिया है उसमें "जैनोसाइड" शब्द होना चाहिए था ।

दूसरी बात पाकिस्तानी शिप्स जो वहाँ से चल चुके हैं उनको अमरीका ने क्यों नहीं रोका ? आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह भी नहीं बताया कि पाकिस्तानी शिप्स जो वहाँ से निकले हैं, उनको वापस बुलाने के वास्ते आपने अमरीका से बात चीन की है या नहीं ? आप को याद होगा जिस समय क्यूबा पर हमला हुआ था, प्रेजिडेंट कनेडी ने रशियन शिप्स के वापस जाने के वास्ते कोशिश की थी, उसी तरह से जो पाकिस्तानी शिप्स वहाँ से निकले हैं उनको वापस बुलाने के लिए मंत्रालय ने क्या कोशिश की है ?

तीसरे— इन जहाजों में कौन सा सामान है । इस बारे में अमरीकन अम्बेसेयी की तरफ से एक स्टेटमेंट आया है । लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो शिप्स में कौन कौन सा सामान था— यह आप के स्टेटमेंट में नहीं दिया गया है ?

चौथे— जैसा आपने कहा है कि उनकी कोई मिलिट्री का सामान नहीं देना चाहिए, क्या आप ने उनपर ऐसा भी दबाव डाला है कि उनको आर्थिक मदद भी नहीं दी जाय । न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने इस बात को जाहिर किया कि पाकिस्तान के इन शिप्स में मिलिट्री का

सामान गया है, लेकिन इनको अमरीका से आर्थिक मदद भी मिलती है और ऐसे अग्रजान्त्रिक देशों को इस प्रकार की आर्थिक मदद नहीं मिलनी चाहिए— क्या इस प्वाइन्ट पर आपने अमरीका को प्रेस किया है ?

पाँचवें— जब आप वालम हवाई अड्डे पर आए तो आपने एक दम यह कह दिया—

I cannot accept the correctness of the report.

इसका मतलब क्या है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : आप ने मेरा सारा स्टेटमेंट नहीं पढ़ा, सिर्फ इसी लाइन को कोट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अरार. बी. बर्डे : मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे दूतावास अपने काम में बहुत तत्पर नहीं हैं या जो चीजें वहाँ पर निकलती हैं, जैसे न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में यह खबर प्रकाशित हुई, उस की सूचना हमारे एम्बेसेडर को नहीं मिलती है । इसी वजह से जब आप हवाई अड्डे पर आए और न्यूयार्क टाइम्स का पत्र आपके सामने रखा गया तो आपने कहा—

I cannot accept the correctness of the report.

मेरा यह भी कहना है कि अमरीका सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ सीक्रेट डीलिंग कर रही है, इसका स्पष्ट प्रमाण सीनटर फ्रैंक चर्च का बयान है, जिसमें 17 जून को उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सामान की सप्लाई जारी है, जिस का उत्तर निक्सन गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक नहीं दिया है । जब आप अमरीका गए थे, तब आप को यह समाचार मिला या नहीं, वहाँ के हमारे दूतावास ने आप को यह समाचार दिया या नहीं ? यदि वहाँ के समाचार पत्रों में इस प्रकार के समाचार आते हैं तो आपको इस की

(श्री आर. बी. बडै)

जानकारी होनी चाहिए थी— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपने क्या किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे मंत्री जी वहाँ घर गए थे और जब यहाँ पर लौटकर आए तो हमने समझा था कि बहुत बड़ा तोहफा लेकर लौटेंगे लेकिन वे केवल आश्वासनों का बंडल लेकर ही आए हैं । जैसे कि एक कहावत है कि एक आदमी फाक्स या किसी और जानवर का शिकार करने गया था, शिकार से दो मुट्ठी लेकर वापिस आया । लोगों ने पूछा कि शिकार में क्या लाए तो उसने मुट्ठी खोल दीं और लोगों ने देखा कि उनमें दो मरे हुए चूहे थे । इसी प्रकार मंत्री जी भी वहाँ से कुछ भी लेकर नहीं आए । केवल आश्वासन ही आश्वासन लेकर आए हैं ।... व्यवधान...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I shall try to be brief in my replies. I am prepared to use the word 'genocide'. We have used it in other international forums. If that pleases my hon. friend, I am prepared to use it. But the expressions that I have used are not in way less stringent or less full of condemnation of what is hapening in Bangla Desh.

About the second question that he has asked, namely why the US Government has not stopped the movement of these ships, I would like to submit that this is precisely what we are asking them to do. This is our demand that they should stop these ships and should ensure that deliveries are not made to Pakistan.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
What was their reaction ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have replied in my statement already that we have not yet got any. My hon. friend has also reinforced us by his demonstration, and we appreciate that.

His third question was about the list of equipment. I am sorry that we are unable.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम नहीं है, मैं दखल नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन मंत्री जी को याद होगा कि 1965 में अमरीका के कुछ जहाज आ रहे थे हथियार लेकर जो कि भारत की सीमा से 15 मील रह गए थे और उन्हें रोक दिया गया था । तो अमरीका अगर चाहे तो रोके जा सकते हैं ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree that if the United States wants and they decide, they can stop ; there is no doubt about it. We are not asking them to do something which is impossible. We are asking them to do what they should do, and this is precisely what we are doing.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Can they stop the Pakistani ships ? I do not know how he readily agreed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know how he appears to be so diffident.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Let him take some other effective steps.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the list of equipment, I am sorry that we have not got any list of equipment that might be on those ships which are Pakistani ships.

As regards the fourth question, it is correct that we have been urging very strongly the various Governments who are giving economic aid to Pakistan to stop giving that economic aid until they reverse the present trends in Bangla Desh, stop atrocities, facilitate the return of refugees and make a settlement with the elected representatives of Bangla Desh.

His fifth point was the criticism of the statement which I made on arrival at Palam. I would like to explain that there was a telegram, that is, a typed copy of a telegram which was shown to me and I was told that this was a news item which had been received from the United States, and I was asked whether that news

was correct and what my reaction was. I said that I could not say whether that news was correct and that I would have to check up, but if that news was correct, then it was against all assurances, and we were totally opposed to it. That was the second part of my statement which I wanted the hon. Member to read.

The sixth point that he has made is that it appears that there were secret dealings between Pakistan and the United States. We had been assured in the matter of arms supply that after this outbreak of trouble or the outbreak of the atrocities and the starting of military action by the military regime against the people of Bangla Desh they had stopped supplies of all military equipment to Pakistan, and it is for this reason that we strongly object that this is against the assurances and against what was mentioned to us.

As regard the last question, I think it was so ridiculous that I need not reply to it. I think all his criticisms can be described perhaps as *marva chuhri*.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Has he received information that one Senator has written to the American Government that there are secret dealings between the US and Pakistan ?

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him. There is no supplementary in this.

SHRI R. V. BADE : This is a submission. मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है क्या अमरीका सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ सीक्रेट डीलिंग्स कर रही है, इसका स्पष्ट प्रमाण सीनेटर फ्रैंक चर्च का बयान है, जिसमें 17 जून को उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सामान की सप्लाई जारी है।

मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I also had this information. We are grateful to those American Senators and the press people

who are trying to elicit all possible information and to expose some of these dealings.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बयान से ऐसा लगता है कि किसी स्वाभिमानी तथा प्रभुता सम्पन्न देश के विदेश मंत्री का यह बयान नहीं है। लगता है कि किसी दबी हुई सरकार का यह बयान है जो कि अमरीकी महाप्रभु के सामने बोलने की हिम्मत नहीं रखती है या फिर उसको इतनी समझ नहीं है कि अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद ने दुनिया में, चाहे वियटनाम हो, इजरायल हो, अरब मुल्क हों या दक्षिण अमरीका हो, तमाम जगहों पर नरसंहार रिया है और जनतंत्र की हत्या की है। ऐसी सरकार के विषय में आप अपने बयान में कहते हैं— हमें उम्मीद है कि अमरीकी सरकार, जो लोकतंत्र और स्वतंत्रता के सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास रखती है... मैं समझता हूँ विदेश मंत्री का यह बयान अमरीकी सरकार के सही चित्र को सामने नहीं रखता है। आप आए और एरोड्रम पर आपने बयान दे दिया और फिर अखबारों में यह निकल गया कि अमरीका से जहाज आ रहे हैं जिनपर कि पाकिस्तान के हथियार लदे हुए हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि अमरीका नेताओं के विषय में या तो आपका मूल्यांकन गलत है या फिर स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहने के लिए आपके पास हिम्मत नहीं है। इस बयान में कहीं पर आपने उनकी निन्दा भी नहीं की है और कड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग भी नहीं किया है। कल यहाँ पर तमाम पार्टियों के लोग अमरीकन इम्बेसी के सामने गए थे।... (व्यवधान)... तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अमरीका के विषय में या तो आपका सारा मूल्यांकन और सारा अन्दाज ही गलत है या फिर आपको उनका डर है। फिर भी मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ

(श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर)

कि आप अमरीका गए थे, अमरीका में आपकी इम्बेसी भी है तो आपकी इम्बेसी वाले क्या कर रहे थे ? इतने दिनों के बाद आपके बयान में है कि 25 मार्च के बाद वहां पर पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई नया समझौता नहीं हुआ है, पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया गया है लेकिन फिर भी पाकिस्तान को आर्म्स सप्लाई हो रहे हैं और वहां से जहाज चले तो आपकी इम्बेसी वाले क्या कान में तेल डाल कर सोये हुए थे या अमरीकन नाइट क्लबों में सोये हुए थे ? कहां थे जो आपको खबर नहीं दी। अगर नहीं दी तो ऐसे दूतावासों और राजदूतों को रखने से क्या फायदा है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया कि इस ढंग से जो अमरीकी हथियार आ रहे हैं उसे रोकने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की। आप ने नोट आफ डिसेंट भेज दिया लेकिन आर्म्स सप्लाई न हो इस के लिये आप ने कौन सा काम किया ?

एक तरफ आप के खिलाफ हथियार दिये जा रहे हैं, आप को धमकी दी जा रही है, और दूसरी तरफ आप को आर्थिक सहायता का प्रलोभन दिया जा रहा है। यह दुमुही नीति चलती है। आप को कहना चाहिये ऐसी अपमानजनक सहायता हम नहीं लेना चाहते जो इस देश में शांति और दुनिया की शान्ति के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता हो इस प्रकार की सहायता दिये जाने के हम सख्त विरोध में हैं, यह बात मजबूती के साथ सरकार को अमरीका सरकार को कहनी चाहिये।

आप को बताना चाहिये कि जो पत्र आप ने अमरीका सरकार को अपना रोष प्रकट करते हुए भेजा है उस के प्रति अमरीका सरकार का क्या रवैया है। अमरीका सरकार

के बयानों में कोई सच्चाई नहीं रहती है। ऐसे ही अमरीका सरकार ने 1965 में बयान दिया था कि जो हथियार पाकिस्तान को दिये जा रहे हैं वह साम्यवादियों से लड़ने के लिये दिये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन वह भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल हुए। अगर अमरीका सरकार चाहती है कि बंगला देश का कोई राजनीतिक हल हो तो उस का क्या यही तरीका है कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जायें ? इस से अच्छा वातावरण पैदा नहीं होगा।

आप का मूल्यांकन बंगला देश के बारे में क्या है ? एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि उस की मदद करेंगे, दूसरी तरफ उस की समस्याओं से हमारे देश के लिये सर दंद बढ़ गया है, इस स्थिति में आप अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं कि आप का अन्ततोगत्वा क्या विचार है, किस प्रकार आप उस की सहायता करना चाहते हैं। मेरे विचार से बंगला देश को रिकग्नाइज कर के उस को स्वतंत्र रूप से आप सहायता दें तो अधिक अच्छा हो।

इन बातों के बारे में मैं सरकार से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा। आप दबज्ज हो कर मत बोलिये, स्वतंत्र हो कर बोलिये।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to assure the hon. Member, if any assurance is required, that he should not have any complex that we are afraid of any country, whether it is the United States or any other country. We have our own policy and we say clearly what we feel about the attitude of any country. We must refuse to accept the dictation of foreign countries but I do not accept the phraseology coined by my friend opposite in order to express my disapproval of any action that might be taken by them.

Some of the questions that he has asked are just parts of a speech, but still I have carefully tried to find out if he is making many enquiries from me. I would try to confine myself only to the points about which he is asking me to give any information.

He has asked why our Embassy was unable to get this information before it appeared in the U. S. newspapers. It should be appreciated that in a vast country like the United States, to keep track of all shipments at all places is, on any consideration, too large a task to expect any Embassy to perform.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They do it here successfully.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You may have better means of intelligence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I said "they". The United States have a network of intelligence in our country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You may be right. There may be other countries also, and we also try to get as much information as we can.

We also exercise vigilance to the extent that we can.

AN HON. MEMBER : But you get nothing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Lots of things which are not known to the hon. Members, which we probably may not like to tell them. (*Interruptions*) About all that you do also. We have that information, we may not be using that information.

The next point that he asked is if the United States does not stop the ships, what do we do. We at the present moment have asked them that they should stop them, and you cannot expect me to answer a hypothetical question. The next question that was asked was. What was the reply of the United States to our demands? I have said in my reply that this was only too days old and we were awaiting the reply.

The last question was about the policy regarding Bangla Desh. I think the Prime Minister has from time to time enunciated clearly our sympathy and support for the people of Bangla Desh. That has got nothing to do with this question which we are trying to tackle in this call attention notice.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore) : The despatch of arms and ammunition by SS PADMA and SS SUNDARBANS is like adding salt to the wounds of millions of people in India. Even as we offered our congratulations to our Foreign Minister on his marathon to our visiting so many countries where a lot of spade work had been done to explain the reality of the Bangla Desh and the genocide that goes on there and the difficulties that have been created in our country, unfortunately within 18 hours of his return to India we got the news from the *New York Times* of Arms shipment. Just now the hon. Minister has said that he has also received a telegram confirming the news published in the *New York Times*. I am only sorry that till now our diplomatic headquarters in America have not sent us any authentic news on this subject. This is not an isolated instance of American policy towards India. To understand it better we may have to go a little backward. At the time of the late John Foster Dulles he enunciated a new policy that those who were not allies of America were against America. That was the reason why he started shipping lethal weapons, arms and ammunition to countries like Pakistan so that India could be kept at bay.

Coming to the events in Bangla Desh after 25th March, when the trouble started America gave a clear assurance that no arms and ammunition would be sent to Pakistan. Robert McLosky of the U. S. States Department said on April 16 that no arms would be sent to Pakistan and there was no supply on the conduit pipe. He said that no arms would be sent to Pakistan even if they were lying in the docks. But what do we see now? Shiploads have been sent. East West Shipping Agency of America has clearly stated that a number of visits have been made by these two ships between America and Pakistan carrying arms and ammunition. Many other ships have also left after March 25 carrying arms and ammunition. You will appreciate that during the Indo-Pakistan conflict logistic experts had given an assessment that in case war had continued for another ten days Pakistan would have been left without ammunition. They did not have enough supplies. Now it is more than three months. More than 90 days have passed since fighting broke out and we

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

find that Pakistan has got four divisions in Bangla Desh to continue its war. Naturally it has got all its supplies from China, America and other countries. Pakistan lobby has been much stronger in other countries than our diplomatic missions. This has been very clear by the recent statement of the Ex-Prime Minister Mr. Harold Wilson who says that he was misguided by his officials during the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Seen in that background we have to come to some conclusion. What should be our attitude in this matter when we find that promises and assurances that the American Government had given to us are being flouted regularly? After 1965 they said that it was to wean Pakistan away from China, later on they said that it was a one time exception. We find again that inspite of the categorical assurance given to us that they would not supply arms to Pakistan, they still continue to supply arms. How far can we believe them? Any how I would ask two categorical questions on this matter. Will the Government decide here and now to give an ultimatum to the United Nations Organisation giving them a specific period to act, say 15 days, beyond which India would be left free to take any course of action without referring to them and do whatever is necessary to safeguard the interests of the country? Secondly, in view of the present circumstances will the Government consider refusing aid and relief from the United States Agencies which is like adding insult to injury and humiliation of this country?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I broadly agree with the analysis and the assessment that he has made in the earlier part of his statement. His statement was coupled with questions, and I fully agree with his analysis. But I am sorry that about the two suggestions that he has made, it will not be wise either to give an ultimatum of the type that he has mentioned or to refuse economic aid.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody,—absent. Raja Narendra Singh. (Interruption) Order please. Mr. Banerjee, you are much more heard outside. One or two retorts are all right. But please do not do so all the time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : How then can we show our dissent. Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Now, may I request all those hon. Members who are sending chits, one thing? I am not going to allow any question or any participation on the Calling Attention Motion. There is a definite procedure laid down for it. You should have known it by this time.

एच. एच. महाराजा नरेन्द्र सिंह (सतना) : अमरीका कहता है कि 25 तारीख के पहले हमारे दो शिप पाकिस्तान के लिए खाना हुए। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि 25 तारीख के बाद दो कारगो शिप पाकिस्तान की तरफ चले थे उसके लिए आर्म्ज एंड एम्पुनिशन लेकर। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सत्य है कि इस वक्त बंगला देश में जो कुछ चल रहा है, अमरीका उसका अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से समर्थन करता है? अगर ऐसा न होता तो जो परिस्थितियां वहां विद्यमान हैं उन में हथियार नहीं दिये जाने चाहिए थे। ऐसे वक्त पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना क्या एशिया में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा करना नहीं है; इन हथियारों का प्रयोग न केवल बंगला देश की आजादी को कुचलने के लिए किया जा सकता है बल्कि भारत के खिलाफ भी इनका प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है?

1965 में आपको याद होगा कि अमरीका ने छः कारगो शिप्स आर्म्ज एंड एम्पुनिशन के भरे हुए भारत के लिए खाना किये थे। लेकिन जब पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई हुई तो उसने इन शिप्स को यह हुकम दिया कि ये लौट आएँ, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है? अगर सत्य है तो अब बंगला देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए उसने ऐसी आज्ञा क्यों नहीं दी, ऐसे हुकम जारी क्यों नहीं किए और क्यों नहीं कहा कि जो दो शिप्स जा रहे हैं, ये लौट आएँ?

इन जहाजों में जो आर्म्ज एंड एम्पुनिशन भरा हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी

डिटेल्ज क्या हैं, वह कौन सा ग्राम्ज एंड एम्प्लुनान है ?

यह हाउस इस बात से भली भाँति परिचित है कि पाकिस्तान भारत को अपना सब से बड़ा दुश्मन मानता है, सब से खतरनाक शत्रु मानता है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने हमारे मोर्चे हैं, उन सभी पर क्या हमने पर्याप्त तैयारी कर ली है और अगर खतरा उत्पन्न होता है तो क्या हम सफलतापूर्वक उसका सामना करने की स्थिति में हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The suggestion is correct that any military equipment that Pakistan gets now from whatever source it may be, can be used not only against the Bangla Desh people but also against us. It is for both these reasons that we are totally opposed to this and we have not left the US Government in many doubt about this.

Then he said, in 1965 some ships meant for us were stopped by the US ; why don't they stop these ships now which are carrying arms and ammunition to Pakistan ? His approach is correct. It is for this reason that we are pressing the US Government strongly that they should do likewise in this case also.

Then he asked about details of arms and ammunition on the ships, I am sorry those details are not available.

Lastly, he asked about our defence preparedness on the border. About that, the Defence Minister has from time to time assured the House and the country that we are fully prepared to meet any attack on us.

17 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1971-72—Contd.

MINISTRY FOR IRRIGATION AND
POWER—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion on the Demands of the

Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Shri Modak.

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hooghly) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, because the performances of the ministry are disappointing and they fall short of the demand of the times. This Ministry is an important ministry of the Central Government, dealing with such items of work which have a bearing on economic development of the country and is now intended to be accelerated under the *Garibi Hatao* programme. However, the ruling party does not intend to give any importance to this ministry, as will be evident from keeping this ministry in charge of a Minister of State.

A massive mandate has been given to the ruling party to effect a realisable change in the situation that can go effectively towards eliminating poverty and unemployment in a very short period. But the sanctioned sum for irrigation in the fourth plan period is only Rs. 820 crores, i.e. a paltry sum of Rs. 160 crores approximately to be spent annually for the most basic task of increasing agricultural productions. This sum is only a small percentage of the total plan allocation. What a pity ! One expected that Government would after its warring crusade against widespread *garibi* would at least change the hitherto followed priorities in plan allocation and would fix for this ministry a major plan allocation. Shri Subramaniam as the new head of planning in the new post-election phase has not done anything in this regard.

Instead allocations in police and Military ventures in Home and Defence Departments are mounting in every budget for crushing the very man that is the lever of production.

17.01 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY in the Chair]

Sir, man is the labouring animal that produces wealth of the nation. Irrigation and Electricity are twin sinews of strength that raises his capacity to produce. Sir, Indian people is denied of these twin weapons in adequate quantity through

[Shri B. K. Modak]

criminal negligence of the Government. Because of this, while population is growing—poverty is growing—unemployment is growing. But the Neros of India are fiddling over law and order position and national emergency, and missing the essential task of the day.

Sir, you are aware that according to the admission of the Minister than 3 million acre irrigation potential is to be created every year, if we are to meet the growing demand of the people which is increasing at a very fast rate. But is evident from the report that annual increase in irrigation potential is only 1.6 million acres in last year. That is half of that is necessary. Taking the utilisation generally at approx. 20 per cent less, the irrigation potential stands at 1.3 million acre only. What a vast difference between demand and the achievement. It is a sad commentary on the "Garibi Hatao" jargon of the Ruling Party.

Sir, I would not like to dwell on the partisan character of allocation from irrigation allocation to different States specially my State—West Bengal. This is there in abundance. On this partisan attitude no unified nationhood can grow. But I want to emphasise that the specific performances of this Ministry in projects are very very bad in my State—West Bengal.

It is a fact that the Jaldhaka Hydro-Electric Project in North Bengal is a complete failure leading to wastage of several crores of public funds apart from affecting the development of that area due to power shortage. The Enquiry Commission set up by Government of West Bengal to enquire on this have squarely blamed the Central Water and Power Commission and the Member (Design) in charge. I hope the Minister will kindly say what action has been taken against the responsible officials of Central Water and Power Commission for the lapses. What steps are being taken to improve the power supply position of North Bengal? And what would be the location of the proposed Thermal Power Station intended for it? May I suggest that Khajuria is an ideal site for the project.

Kansabati was to be completed within 10 years to create 10 lakh acre irrigation potential. But this is still lingering and lingering after 15 long years with only 4 lakhs acre potential created. May I know when this project will be completed?

Sir, in lower Damodar region in West Bengal, Hooghly and Howrah district suffer regularly from flood caused by release of excess water from D. V. C. Reservoir. D.V.C. has been rightly termed as planned curse for people of Khanakul and Amta region of Hooghly and Howrah districts respectively. Deputations and speeches have been made, commission after commission have been submitting reports ever since the great flood of 1956; 14 long years have past—but nothing has been done. Will the Minister enlighten me as to what is the plan and policy of the Government in regard to this region?

This dismal failure in augmenting irrigation potential is equally matched by the inability of the Government to augment the electricity potential.

Socialism means all power to the people. That is what development really means. Electricity is what ultimately matters in a quick economic development. People of India, 15 percent of the world population consume only 1.5 per cent of the world utilisation of this energy. India has spent Rs. 4500 crores in the last 10 years and the initial installed capacity of 2 million kilowatt has reached 16 million kilowatts. While the developed nations have an average consumption per head of 4,450 kilowatts hour per year the comparable figures for the developing countries is 175 kilowatt hours per year and that for India only 90 kilowatt hours per year.

The *per capita* consumption of electricity is generally considered a yardstick of economic development. In the general rung of development while in U.S.A., UK, Japan the *per capita* consumption reached in 1967 was 6,056, 3,254, 1,880 kilowatt hours respectively, in smaller developing countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Korea the *per capita* consumption in the same year was 633, 266, 160, 132 kilowatts hours respectively, whereas in India the

per capita consumption now is only 90 kilowatts hours.

Recently high sounding plans for power schemes over a decade (1970-80) with fantastic target (250 kilowatt hours per year in 1980) has been let loose in the air without caring for development of other areas with which successful realisation of the schemes are vitally linked up. Investment required for utilisation for power is about 5 times more than the investment need for creating power supply facilities. If gigantic schemes are drawn up corresponding investment required for utilisation of such power has also to be ensured. But this does not seem to have been done. Investments are increasing due to inflation ; as a result targets are curtailed. Adequate resources, availability of steel, efficient electricity boards, scheduled delivery and good labour relations, must be turned harmoniously to attain the objective target. But while the Chief of the National Planning is in utter confusion over her goal towards socialism and the coordination process is in utter doldrums. Because of this wishful thinking in fixing ambitious programme of power targets without proper coordination, the power target of 23 million kilowatts set in the Fourth Plan would fall short by 2 million kilowatts. This will affect the pace of economic growth and problems will be set the economy in 1973-74. The sweet promise of socialism will move far way off.

Crores of rupees are now spent for rural electrification and to what benefit ? This must be evaluated today as to quanta of benefit it has yielded.

Huge wastage is taking place in the name of rural electrification. This should be stopped. Successful implementation of rural electrification schemes is bound to improve the economy of the country.

The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up by the Ministry with assistance from PL-480 Fund to assist the State Electricity Boards with loans to take up massive rural electrification schemes. As it stands now the condition and terms for such loans are very stringent. It is

hoped that the terms may be made more liberal. Political considerations have also crept in the matter of advance of loans. This also should be stopped.

However, West Bengal State Electricity Board is very backward in the matter of rural electrification. Only 7.4 per cent of the villages were electrified in the State. So they have drawn up an ambitious programme for rural electrification in anticipation of substantial loan from the REC. But the expectation of the Board is reported to be belied as a result of which the proposed programme may have to be curtailed. West Bengal needs special consideration. The Government must ensure that hereafter at least Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 7 crores are made available to the West Bengal State Electricity Board every year for the next three to four years for rural electrification schemes.

Sir, in fine may I suggest that in order to make the rural electrification schemes successful, a separate Power Ministry may be created. Considerable progress is said to have been realised in the USA through rural electrification being executed by a separate department, known as Rural Electrification Administration, under the Department of Agriculture. Half-hearted measures as are now being taken in this country will not bring the desired benefit.

Lenin has said that Soviet plus Electrification is socialism. But here in India there is plethora of profession of socialism in ruling circle but not an iota of sincerity in translating it into life. Man who labours is crushed under poverty and repression. On the other hand, irrigation and electricity have become things only of secondary importance, thus crippling national production and wealth. The jargon of *Garibi Hatao* has thus become a colossal hoax foisted on the people.

With these words, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYNA : (Eluru)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. While doing so I would like to make a few

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

suggestions. There are several backward regions in this country in so far as irrigation and power are concerned. My submission is that until these backward areas reach the level of development prevailing in certain regions of this country, there should be an adequate allocation of funds for irrigation and power for these backward areas.

80 per cent of our national income is derived from agriculture. 80% of the population also depends on agriculture for their livelihood. In such circumstances the Government should have taken adequate steps for development of irrigation and power which is basically necessary for any progress in the field of agriculture. The Government is not giving due importance to this matter. That is why in the field of agriculture we have not succeeded in achieving the results which we should have achieved. We have great potential in irrigation and power in our country. But still we could not achieve creditable results in these fields because of wrong planning and because of allocation of insufficient funds to this Ministry. This has retarded the progress of the country in other fields as well. Instead of giving due importance to irrigation and power we are laying more emphasis on industrial development which alone is not enough. The State Governments, the Central Government and the Planning Commission are all responsible for this unfortunate state of affairs.

In the Minister we have a very efficient and highly qualified engineer in the field of irrigation and power. We also have a very well organised Ministry. But if the Ministry is not given adequate funds no schemes, short term or long term could be executed.

I submit that the country should make use of the services of such an experienced and qualified minister to the fullest extent.

In this budget, we have included schemes that have been carried forward from the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans. No new schemes are included. The funds allocated are also inadequate.

We have read in our epics that sage Bhagirath brought the sacred Ganges to mother earth. In the same way the minister is trying to bring the waters of Ganges to the far South so that the whole country could be irrigated. This may take several years but still we should take up such a scheme for the welfare of the future generation, provided our financial resources permit it.

Coming to the electricity-I find the position in the country is very discouraging. Countries which are having less resource are producing more electricity and their per capita consumption is far more than that in our country. If you see the statistics in the first five year plan it was 2.63 millions, in the second five year plan it was 2.4 millions and in the third five year plan it was 2.35 millions. All these statistics prove the fact that this Ministry is not being allocated enough funds. We have great water resources. A great amount of electricity could be produced and used for not only for agricultural purposes but also for industrial purposes. If you see the statistics of per capita consumption of electricity in advanced countries it is 6065 K. Ws in United States, 3254 in U. K. and over 2300 in USSR. In our country it is 77. As per the present figures I think it has increased to 91.

There are several States in our country which are backward in this respect. These are for example Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. The need for electricity in these States is very high. Instead of developing electricity in these backward States we are trying to establish more power projects in those States which are already advanced in this respect.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, a big power project was established in Neyveli by the State Government. This was taken over by the Central Government later on because the State Government did not have enough financial resources to complete this project. We have a strange situation here. The Central Government is proposing to supply electricity to the State of Tamil Nadu at a cheaper rate whereas the contiguous States like Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are to be charged at higher rate. There is a move

for modification of the above proposal. I hope it goes through. It is not correct to accord preferential treatment to a particular State where a Central Government project is situated in such matters. All of us pay taxes to the Central Government and it is not correct for the Central Government to treat one State more favourably than the other States.

Coming to irrigation—our country is not doing well even in this field. If you see the statistics you will find that in Burma it is 4.7%, in our country it is 21.7% and in Japan it is 16.7% and in United Arab Republic we understand that it is cent percent. For a small country like UAR which has adopted systematic methods of planning later than our country, it is creditable to achieve such results in a short period of time. It is probably because that UAR not only took aid from other countries but also fixed priorities correctly. That is why it could achieve such encouraging results and has been progressing rapidly. I submit that we should also emulate the United Arab Republic and fix our priorities correctly, and try to irrigate wherever there is land requiring irrigation. Then only we can make some progress.

I would refer to the State of Andhra Pradesh in this connection and conclude my speech. The figures of *per capita* consumption of electricity for the various States of our country are Andhra Pradesh 49, Assam 18, Jammu & Kashmir 39, Rajasthan 39, U.P. 64, Haryana 106, Delhi 250. I submit that we should primarily use electricity for agricultural purposes. Later on if there is some surplus power then we can use it for other luxuries. We find electricity being misused for decorations in marriages, which is not proper.

The Minister is doing his best to see that the agriculturist gets enough power but still as there is increase in the number of pump sets the farmer is still in need of more and more electricity. If you see the rate structure it is not uniform. It varies from State to State and also from purpose to purpose. I submit that the Government should supply the electricity for agricultural purposes at a subsidised rate.

We have Electricity Boards in almost all the States in our country. They are

running at a loss because of the economic conditions that are prevalent in the States. They are not able to run these Boards at profit. In consequence, the farmer is not satisfied with the working of these Electricity Boards. In Andhra State they propose to raise the rate from 12 P. to 15 P. When we all agitated against the proposed raise they said they would collect only 12 P. But they do not seem to have withdrawn the proposal of charging 15 P.

In the Parliament when we raise questions regarding irrigation and power the Central Government generally directs us to contact the State Governments in regard to these matters. My submission is that States cannot meet the demands of the people because of their poor economic conditions. Even when we ask questions in regard to schemes for which the Central Government has given financial grants, we are directed to approach the State Government. I submit that the Centre should keep the right of supervision over all those projects for which the States have been given financial grant from the Centre. I particularly emphasise this point because the State Governments modify these schemes later because of political pressures. This is not correct. I therefore submit that the Centre should insist and supervise the execution of the projects in the States where the Centre is financially involved.

I would like to mention about Nagarjuna Sagar project in Andhra Pradesh. The State Government is finding it difficult to allocate enough funds to complete this project quickly. This project has been under construction for several years now. The Centre should take up this project so that it can speedily completed. I submit that the benefits of this project would not only go to the State of Andhra Pradesh but also to the whole of the country. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Central Government and several representations have been made in this connection. But the Centre is not coming forward to take up this project. I may mention here that whatever revenue is being collected as a result of this project by the State Government, it is just sufficient to pay the interest on the loans that have already been taken to construct this project. As

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

has been done in the case of projects like Bhakra Nangal in other States, I submit that this project should also be taken over by the Central Government. All the benefits that would be derived from completion of such a project would be enjoyed by other States also for example rice that would be produced as a result of this project would be supplied to the deficient States. If this project is completed I would assure the Centre that we would not be required to go to other countries and spend foreign exchange for purchase of rice. All that foreign exchange could be saved and used for some other useful purpose.

Lastly, they are going to construct a steel plant in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. There is no water there. They are trying to take the waters of river Godavari by constructing a project at Polavaram. There was a project proposed by the name Ramapada Sagar at the same spot 20 years ago. The proposed water channel, should be taken through the upland areas of West Godavari and East Godavari districts. This would help in developing those areas in addition to supplying of drinking water to people of Visakhapatnam and meeting the needs of the steel plant. This would also provide navigational facilities in these areas. I submit that the Irrigation and Power Minister should keep these points in view while preparing blue print for this channel from Godavari to Visakhapatnam, with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Bottleneck in the Central Water and Power Commission to give clearance to Irrigation and Power Projects submitted by States. (5)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of the Rajasthan canal, (6)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Indravati Project in the State of Orissa. (7)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Anandpur Barrage on the Baitarni in the State of Orissa. (8)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting and expanding the rural electrification in the Eastern States particularly Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of allotting more Central assistance to the State of Orissa for expanding its transmission system for rural electrification and lift irrigation, (10)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of providing flood protective embankment on both sides of the Subarnarekha. (11)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of developing Geo-Thermal power in this country. (12)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of developing power from tidal waves in the maritime State of Orissa (13)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the decision of the Krishna Godavari Commission (14)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of having an All-India grid. (15)]

SHRI ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of stopping the collection of interest from Andhra Pradesh Government on the loan assistance given by the Centre for Nagarjunasagar Project. (37)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of Pochampad Project, Andhra Pradesh. (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of national approach in utilisation and water resources. (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of due attention and sympathetic consideration in providing irrigation facilities in backward and drought affected areas. (40)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to solve Kaveri waters dispute between Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. (41)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Refusal of the Centre to undertake the responsibility of constructing big projects like Rajasthan Canal, Gandak, Nagarjunasagar, etc. (42)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Pulivendala Canal Scheme, Andhra Pradesh. (43)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency to give clearance to the Reservoir on Cheyyeru, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh. (44)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slow progress of the construction of Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme—Stage II, Andhra Pradesh (45)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of expediting the construction of Sri Sairon Hydro-electric Project (46)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh by 400 M/W in the year 1973-74 (47).]

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Urgency of expediting Pulivendala electrification scheme (Andhra Pradesh), sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation (48)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity of diverting Krishna water for irrigation to Rayalaseema to eradicate permanently famine prevailing in that area (49)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of pushing through preparations necessary for taking up the gigantic scheme of linking Ganges with Kaveri. (50)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Necessity and urgency of giving top priority in providing irrigation facilities to drought affected areas so as to reduce regional imbalances (51).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of setting up Famine Eradication Board on the lines of Flood Control Board. (52)]

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) :
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give early clearance to irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu (59).]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to concede the points raised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with regard to Cauvery Water dispute, (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to conduct survey of underground water resources in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu. (61)].

That the Demand under the Head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to investigate Upper Periyar Scheme in Tamil Nadu so as to irrigate Ramanathapuram district which is a most backward area in Tamil Nadu (64)]

That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to investigate the scheme of connecting the river Ganga with Cauvery and other rivers in the South. (65)]

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to refer the Cauvery water dispute to Tribunal. (66)]

That the Demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop the construction of Hemavathi Project by the Mysore Government which has been started without getting the sanction of the Centre. (67)]

H. H. MAHARAJA NARENDRA SINGH (Satna) : I beg to move—

That the Demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to re-start work on Cane Canal Project in Madhya Pradesh. (62)]

That the Demand under the head Multipurpose river Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to settle river disputes between Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat. (63)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move—

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to provide special financial assistance to the backward States for the development of irrigation and Power. (77)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to electrify villages in Bihar and other backward States. (78)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1

[Failure to settle water-dispute with Pakistan. (79)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100

[Failure to reduce the salary scales of high officers in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (87)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check wasteful expenditure in the Ministry. (88)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need appoint technical persons in the posts of Chairman of State Electricity Boards (89)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to supply electricity at cheaper rates in villages (90)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to fix uniform rates of electricity in all States (91)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to reduce the rate of irrigation cess (92)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100

[Inconsistent policy for distribution of water for Irrigation purposes (93)]

That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to implement the Master Plan for Flood Control submitted in 1967 by Irrigation Minister in the United Front Government of West Bengal (94)]

That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to tame the rivers originating from Himalayas with a view to controlling floods (95)]

That the demand under the head Multipurpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to provide adequate relief to the flood victims (96)]

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to resolve Cauvery and Narmada water dispute (97)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to provide more funds to the Government of Bihar for helping flood victims (98)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give special grants for the implementation of Gandak, Kosi, Adhwar, Sone, Koil, Punpun, Fatuha, Mokama Tal projects (99)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to utilise the water of Ganga river for irrigation (100)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete the construction work of Rajasthan canal (101)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check soil-erosion by Ganga river (102)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slackness in rehabilitating those villages of Diara area under Maner police station in District Patna, Bihar which were affected by soil-erosion by Ganga river. (103)]

That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement flood control Schemes. (104)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to frame uniform irrigation policy. (109)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in according approval to the irrigation and power schemes submitted by the State. (110)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expansion of the rural electrification scheme in Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and other States. (111)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to set up a power station in North Bihar so that the power supply may be increased. (112)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the unauthorised consumption of electricity. (113)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide assistance to State Electricity Boards. (114)]

SHRI B. K. MODAK : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Man Singh Commission Report regarding flood control in lower Damoder region of Hooghly and Howrah District. (80)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent water-logging in Gheas-Kunti and Kananadi region in Polba and Singur respectively in Hooghly District due to untimely release of D. V. C. water. (81)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement Jaldhara Hydro-electric Project in North Bengal leading to wastage of public fund. (82)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete Kansabati Project in time. (83)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to complete Farakka Barrage Project in scheduled time. (84)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take up a programme of de-silting of rivers Hooghly and Rup-Narayan in West Bengal. (85)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to start proposed protective embankments to control flood in Arambag Sub-division in Hooghly. (86)]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Backwardness of Rajasthan in rural electrification programme especially the desert areas. (106)]

That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for early completion of Rajasthan Canal Project. (107)]

The the demand under the head Other Outlay of Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct and electrify tube-wells. (108)]

MR. CHARIMAN : The cut Motions are also before the House.

श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया (अमृतसर) : सभा-पति महोदय, पंजाब प्रान्त में बिजली का मसला दो साल से इस कदर जटिल हो गया है कि वहां की 40 परसेन्ट इण्डस्ट्रीज करीब-करीब बन्द हो चुकी हैं और वहां की जमींदारी में सिंचाई के काम में जबरदस्त बाधा पड़ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजली व सिंचाई विभाग इस तरफ फौरन तबज्जह नहीं देगा तो यकीनन पंजाब के बहुत से इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स पंजाब को छोड़कर कर दूसरे प्रान्तों में चले जायेंगे। अगर इसी तरह से सेन्टर की ब्रेक्ली कायम रही तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में पंजाब में जो ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ है, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज ने जो तरक्की की है, उस के रास्ते में रुकावट पड़ जायगी।

हम ने कई दफा सेन्टर से दरखास्त की कि इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दी

(श्री दुर्गाबास भाटिया)

जाय, लेकिन बनाय इस के कि तबज्जह दी जाती, खामोशी से काम लिया गया। चयरमैन साहब, हमारे थैम डैम का सिलसिला काफी भ्रस से चला आ रहा है, तकरीबन सात-आठ साल से पेन्डिंग है और कई दफा हम को विश्वास दिलाया गया कि इस की मन्जूरी जल्दी दे दी जायगी, लेकिन बनाय इसके मन्जूरी दी जाती, उस को अभी तक पशोपुस्त डाला जा रहा है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि उस को डिले करने के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से एक-दो ऐसी स्कीमें उन के पास आ रही हैं, जो हमारे थैम के मुकाबले काफी कीमती होंगी और पैदावार कम होगी। थैम डैम के बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि 91 करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च आयेगा और उस से 190 मीगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी, जब कि उन के यहां 95 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हमारे थैम के मुकाबले तिहाई बिजली पैदा होगी, 85 मीगावाट बिजली पैदा होगी। लेकिन उसके लिये टीका-टिप्पणी चल रही है ताकि इस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिले किया जाय।

इस के अलावा, चयरमैन साहब, मैं यह भी भ्रज कहूंगा कि हमें इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि राणाप्रताप सागर पर जो एटोमिक प्लांट बन रहा है, उस में से हमें 100 मीगावाट बिजली दे दी जायगी, लेकिन उस को भी अब पशोपुस्त डाला जा रहा है। इस से यह समझा जाता है कि पंजाब के साथ कुछ इस किस्म का सूझक किया जा रहा है ताकि पंजाब की तरक्की रुक जाय।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भ्रज कहूंगा कि थैम डैम के मुतालिक, जब कि वह फाइनल स्टेज में था और कई दफा इन्होंने वायदा भी किया था कि उसकी इजाजत दे दी जायगी, उस की इजाजत फौरन दी जानी

चाहिये। अगर यह इजाजत मिल जाय तो यकीनन पंजाब का मसला हल हो सकता है। जैसा आप ने हम से वायदा किया था कि राणा प्रताप सागर से हम को 100 मेगावाट बिजली दी जायगी, अगर यह नहीं दी गई तो पंजाब की इण्डस्ट्री बिल्कुल तबाह हो जायगी। बड़े बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ने मजबूर हो कर अपने यहाँ जेनरेटिंग सेंट्स लगा लिये हैं, लेकिन पंजाब में ज्यादातर स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। उसकी तमाम यूनिट्स, 50 परसेन्ट यूनिट्स बन्द पड़ी हैं और मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह करके इसका आश्वासन दिया जाये ताकि पंजाब जोकि इस वक्त तरक्की कर रहा था उसके रास्ते में रुकावट न पड़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अर्पण करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : In the short time at my disposal, it will not be possible for me to do full justice to this Ministry. Anyway I take the opportunity to point out some of the salient points vifial to my State.

The Krishna-Godavari Tribunal appointed under art. 262 of the Constitution on 19 April, 1971 has passed the following order :

"Parties have agreed that each State concerned will be at liberty to divert any part of the share of the Godavari water allocated to it by the Godavari Tribunal from the Godavari basin to any other basin."

This has removed the main impediment raised by the CWPC and the Andhra Pradesh Government over the diversion of the waters from the Indravati that is from the Godavari Basin to the Mahanadi basin. This is regarding the Upper-Indravati Multi-purpose project.

It is needless to point out that it is a question of life and death to my State and more so to the Kalahandi district which passed through the worst famine of the century in 1965. The Minister had been to that place and is fully acquainted with the facts there. It will not only irrigated 5 lakh acres of both rabi and kharif land in a chronically drought affected area ; it will also generate installed capacity of 600 MW at a very cheap rate of 2.27 P per unit, considered to be the lowest generating cost in the country. It will contribute to a great extent in relieving the power shortage envisaged to be to the tune of 3 million Kw by the end of the Fourth Plan. It is a Rs. 100-crore project and the return has been worked out under the head Power at 9.5 per cent and the benefit cost in the field of agriculture would be 7.3 times.

Taking all these into account and specially Orissa's demand of Godavari water to the tune of 478 TMC, of which Andhra Pradesh has already agreed by their submission of 29 September 1970 before the Tribunal upto 200 TMC to be utilised by Orissa, I think the CWPC and the Planning Commission should give their green signal for starting the Indravati project and I hope they will not raise any plea against, or throw any spanner into the wheel of, the progress of my State.

I would also most respectfully submit that this project may be taken up as a Central project. If the Government says that it has no funds, I may reply that 14 banks have been nationalised and there is plenty of money, If not they can secure assistance from the World Bank as has been done in the case of the tubewells scheme in the case of the Krishna-Godavari delta. A sum of 24 million dollars has already been secured from the World Bank for this purpose to stabilise the irrigation in that delta in Andhra Pradesh. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 13.8 crores has been given to Andhra Pradesh to divert the Godavari water to another basin in Visakhapatnam for the steel plant which is going to come up there. Pending the final outcome of the Krishna-Godavari Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh has already taken steps in starting the Pochampad Project, a Project of Rs. 120 crores, the Deveswaram Barrage costing Rs. 50 crores, and the Delta Drainage Scheme costing Rs. 120 crores. The

Nagarjunsagar Project of course has been increasing in cost day by day, from Rs. 70 crores it has gone to Rs. 163 crores. Taking into consideration all these factors, I would like to highlight the case of Indravati, and I hope due consideration will be given by the Government to it.

The Gujarat Government should be given to clearance start the Narmada Project there, so vital for that State's progress.

Coming to rural electrification, even though there is plenty of underground water in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, they are backward so far as lift irrigation and rural electrification are concerned, even though tremendous strides have been taken by Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab in this regard. In Tamil Nadu at the beginning of the Fourth Plan they had 2,50,000 energised tubewells. They want to add 50,000 every year, and by the end of the Fourth Plan, they will have 5 lakhs energised pums. If you compare this with the other State, you will find that their progress is very slow. So more funds should be available to the Eastern States from Rural Electrification Corporation.

The Salandi Project will be meaningless without the Anantpur Barrage. So much money has been spent on it, and unless you divert the waters of the Vaitarani to Salandi, the full benefits of the project will not be achieved. This project costs Rs. 21 crores and it will irrigate 2.73 lakhs of acres. The Central Water and Power Commission has sanctioned the scheme and it is pending consideration with the Planning Commission. This should be expedited.

The Subarnarekha is inundating West Bengal and Orissa lands. There must be bunding on both sides. The flood protection embankments should be taken up as a national project, because it is beyond the capacity of West Bengal or Orissa. If it is done from only one side, it will inundate the other side and will do considerable damage.

I submit that further studies should be made of geo-thermal power projects. I learn that some hot springs have been studied in this regard. I submit that the Attimallik

[Shri P. K. Deo]

in Dhenkanal district and Taptapani in Ganjam should be studied for such a project.

Sea tides have a tremendous potential for generation of power. No study has been made in this regard. I think Government should give due consideration to this aspect of the question.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्चा (नागौर) : चेयरमैन महोदय, सिंचाई और बिद्युत के तिलसिले में इस सदन से जो पांच हिस्सों में घनराशि चाही गई है, मैं उन सभी मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपकी मार्फत मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय के सामने कुछ बातें भी प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। यह पांचों सिंचाई की मांगें, मैं समझता हूँ इस देश की करीब 80 फीसदी जनता के भाग्य से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मांगें हैं और सचमुच ही हमारे देश की आर्थिक समस्याओं का हल और निराकरण इन्हीं दो मोटी चीजों से होने की बहुत गुंजायश है। इस देश की बेरोज़गारी, बेकारी और मुसमरी की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका हल निकालने के लिए यही मांगें हमारे देश की जनता के लिए सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगी हैं मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे देश के इस काम को काफी लम्बे असें से, जो माने हुए अश्वे इंजीनियर हैं, ऐक्सपर्ट हैं, वह स्वयं इस काम को देखते हैं और उनको इस देश के बारे में, इन चीजों के बारे में जितना ज्ञान है उतना बहुत कम लोगों को है। यह बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करने में लगे हुए हैं।

देश के अन्दर घन का अभाव है और सब कामों को हम एक साथ हाथ में नहीं ले सकते। फिर भी मैं भारत सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों और प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि सब से ज्यादा आज भी हमारी योजनाओं में और

देने की जो योजनाएँ हैं वे सिंचाई और बिद्युत की मदद हैं। इन्हीं के जरिये हम देश में खेती और उद्योगों का विकास कर सकते हैं जिस से देश के लोगों को रोजगार और काम मिलेगा। इसके सिलसिले में देश में काम भी बहुत हुआ है। जब हमने काम शुरू किया था तब 6 लाख गांवों में से 8 परसेंट गांवों में बिजली थी, जब कि आज हमारे देश के एक लाख दस हजार गांवों में बिजली है। कई सूबों में ज्यादा है और कई में कम है।

श्रीमन् मैं उस प्रान्त से आता हूँ जो 22 राज्यों का मिलाजुला प्रान्त है। जहाँ पहले अलग अलग राजबाड़े थे और उन को मिलाकर एक प्रान्त राजस्थान बना। वहाँ पर कुदरत भी इतनी मेहरबान नहीं है जितनी की अन्य प्रान्तों पर मेहरबान है। हमारे यहाँ एक ही पैरीनियल नदी है जिसको चम्बल कहते हैं। उसके ऊपर जो भी बिजली और पानी का पोटेंशियल है, हमें खुशी है कि भारत सरकार ने उस योजना को स्वीकार करके 95 परसेंट काम पूरा कर दिया है और जो थोड़ा बहुत बचा है वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा। इसलिए भौगोलिक दृष्टि से जो भी पोटेंशियल हमारे प्रान्त में सिंचाई और बिजली के लिए मौजूद था, उस नदी की बीच घाटा को बाउन्ड्री मानकर, उसकी योजना शुरू हुई। जो पानी राजस्थान में आना है वह आस पास के पड़ोसी राज्यों से आना है। पंजाब और हरियाणा की जो भाखड़ा योजना थी वह पूरी हो गई है। राजस्थान कैनाल योजना जो बहुत बड़ी योजना है, जिस में 32 लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई का पोटेंशियल है, जो डेजर्ट में चलेगी, जहाँ लोगों को पीने का पानी नसीब नहीं है, वहाँ राजस्थान कैनाल जो दो स्टेजेज़ में बन रही है, जिसकी पहली स्टेज 1973 तक पूरी होगी। लेकिन लिफ्ट के जरिये से बीकानेर और उसके आस पास में बूक, सीकर और नागौर में राजस्थान कैनाल का पानी

पहुँचाया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि वहाँ लोगों को पीने का पानी 8, 10 मील से काना पड़ता है, इसलिए उस कनाल का फर्स्ट स्टेज पूरा करने के बाद आगे जैसलौर में जो पानी जा रहा है उसको जल्दी से हाथ में लेकर पूरा करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी जिससे खाद्यान्न, कपास और तिलहन की जो आज कम पैदावार है उस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके, और ऐसा राजस्थान कनाल के पूरा होने से ही हो सकता है। साथ ही लोगों को इन इलाकों में बसाकर खेती बाड़ी में लगाया जा सकता है, उनको रिहैबिलिटेड किया जा सकता है। इस तरह का स्कोप राजस्थान के अन्दर है। इसलिए यह एक बहुत ही राष्ट्रीय योजना है और इस योजना को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए। इसके अन्दर एक लिफ्ट योजना, रूमकरण से बीकानेर तक, जिसका सर्वे हो चुका है नागौर तक, उस योजना को जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। लिफ्ट सिस्टम का जितना विकास इस राजस्थान कनाल पर किया जा सकता है उसको हमारी योजना में शामिल करना चाहिए ताकि राजस्थान के डेजर्ट में, जहाँ पीने का पानी नहीं है, जहाँ अच्छा पशुधन है, अच्छे दुधारू जानवर हैं, उस इलाके के अन्दर इस पानी को पहुँचाया जा सके। वहाँ की जमीन में सब चीज पैदा की सकती, मैं समझता हूँ इसको राष्ट्रीय योजना मानकर जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और इसके अन्दर लिफ्ट योजनाओं को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान में भीर कहीं से पानी मिल सकता है तो किसान योजना है, जो अभी विचाराधीन है और जिसके जरिये भरतपुर और दूसरे इलाकों में पानी जा सकता है, और सूखी धरती को पानी दे कर सात-आठ लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की जा सकती है।

इसी तरह से नर्मदा का विवाद काफी असें से चल रहा है जिसमें तीन चार राज्य शामिल हैं। उस योजना को जल्दी फाइनलाइज करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि जो कडारा डैम से बाँसवाड़ा के अन्दर से पानी गुजरात को पाँच लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई के लिए दे रहे हैं, अगर उस योजना को पूरा कर के कुछ पानी साँचोर, बाड़मेर और जालीर जिलों के अन्दर पहुँचा दें तो तीन-चार लाख एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। उन इलाकों में पीने का पानी आना है। कुछ भी वहाँ पानी आना है वह इनको करना चाहिए, और दूसरी बात: इन योजनाओं को पूरा किया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। इससे राजस्थान की हालत सुधर सकती है।

राजस्थान पहले से ही पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका था। जब रजवाड़ों को मिला कर प्रान्त बना तो हमारे पास 13 हजार किलोवाट पावर थी। आज हम कुछ आगे बढ़े हैं। राजस्थान की तीन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के बाद आज 200 मेगावाट पावर है। ऐटमिक स्टेशन भी लग रहा है। लेकिन नदियाँ अधिक न होने के कारण बिजली की बहुत कमी है। सतपुड़ा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से तीन हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश को और दो हिस्सा हम को बिजली मिलेगी। कुछ चम्बल, सतलज और व्यास लिंक पूरा होगा तो उस से बिजली मिलेगी। इसी तरह से 200 मेगावाट का ऐटमिक पावर स्टेशन पूरा होने जा रहा है, और 200 मेगावाट का एक और भी बनेगा, उस से राजस्थान की पावर की हालत अच्छी होगी। राजस्थान आज भी इतना पिछड़ा हुआ है कि 33,000 गांवों में से 3,000 गांवों का विद्युत्-करण हुआ है, बाकी सारे के सारे गांव ऐसे ही पड़े हैं, मैं विद्युत् मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह खास तौर से राजस्थान का ध्यान रखें।

(श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा)

बैसे और भी कई स्टेट्स हैं जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बिहार पीछे रह गये, लेकिन पोलिटिकल बातावरण अलग चीज है और देश के समुचित विकास का बातावरण भलग चीज है। जितने भी रीजनल इम्बेल्लेसेज हैं प्रौद्योगीकरण की दृष्टि से, बिजली की दृष्टि से या सिंचाई की दृष्टि से, अगर सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझ कर सरकार ने रीजनल दृष्टिकोण से सोचकर इन इम्बेल्लेसेज को कम नहीं किया तो देश के अन्दर कई इलाके हमेशा के लिये पिछड़े रह जायेंगे और हमारी सोशियो इकानामिक प्रोबलम बजाय घटने के बढ़ती ही चली जायेंगी। इसलिये राजस्थान के 33,000 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये जो कुछ भी योजना में पैसा दे सकते हैं वह दें। लेकिन आप ने एक बड़ा अच्छा इंस्ट्रूमेंट बिजली की कौरपोरेशन बना कर अपने हाथ में लिया है। भारत सरकार ने 11 हजार करोड़ रु० की शेर कॅपिटल लगायी है। कुल प्रोयोराइज्ड कॅपिटल 25 करोड़ रु. रखी है उसमें 45 करोड़ रु. का चौथी योजना में आप ने प्रोवीजन किया है और उसके लिए 125 करोड़ रु. एस. आई. डी. एंड से भी मिलेगा। कुछ और साधन जुटा कर, एल. आई. सी. और दूसरी जो फाइनेंशियल कौरपोरेशन हैं उन से बिजली के विकास के लिये अधिक साधन लेकर सरकार को काम करना चाहिये और खासकर ग्रल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम, उन स्टेट्स में जो पीछे रह गयी हैं, तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने की तरफ विशेष तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये। जो कौरपोरेशन के संचालक हैं उन के ध्यान में यह बात बैठाने की जरूरत है कि जो स्टेट्स इन मामलों में पीछे हैं, जहां पर पावर जेनरेशन की गुंजायश नहीं है, जहां कि पावर दूसरी जगह से आनी है, वहां बड़ी बड़ी लाइनें

लिचवाने और पावर को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने तथा ग्रल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में उन को धाये लाने की जिम्मेदारी उन की है और इस मामले में उन को पूरा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

राजस्थान आये से ज्यादा डेजेंट है, राजस्थान के धाघे से अधिक इलाके के अन्दर लोगों को पीने का पानी लेने के लिये 7,8,10 मील जाना पड़ता है, और ऊंटों, गाड़ियों पर पानी लाना पड़ता है। जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं उन को तो बेहद तकलीफ होती है, एक मील से भी पानी लाना उन के लिये मुश्किल है। शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है। हमारे राजस्थान में कुछ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां पानी का पोटेंशियल है और बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ट्यूब वेल्स बन सकते हैं। जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों के गांवों में बिजली की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है, एक गांव में भी बिजली नहीं है। लेकिन वहां ऐसे वेल्ट्स हैं जहां हजारों एक्वायरमाइल्स में ट्यूब वेल्स बनाये हैं और उन का 50,50,60,60 हजार गैलन्स एक एक घंटे का डिस्चार्ज है। लेकिन पानी पूंकि 300,400 फीट नीचे मिलता है इसलिये उस को खींचने के लिये डीजल पम्प्स लगाने पड़ते हैं जो टूट जाते हैं।

राजस्थान में हजारों बगं मील का ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां भ्रकाल पड़ता रहता है। पिछले दो साल के अन्दर राजस्थान में आप कम से कम डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपया इस भ्रकाल की वजह से खर्च कर चुके हैं। वहां ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां ट्यूबवैल हैं। उन को अगर आप पावर के साथ लिंक कर दें और पावर और उन ट्यूबवैलज को जोड़ कर कुछ नखलिस्तान डिजेंट वाले इलाकों में क्रिएट कर दें, घास पैदा कर दें, जहां घास पैदा होती है, अच्छी होती है, उसको स्टोर कर लें तो जो मवेशियों को बाहर ले जाना पड़ता है उनको नहीं ले जाना पड़ेगा और जो खर्चा

सरकार को उठाना पड़ती है वह नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा और साथ ही साथ इस कारण से जो तकलीफ होती है वह भी नहीं होगी और ऐसे ट्यूबवैल्व को बना कर अगर हम बिजली के जरिये एनर्जी कर दें तो आप देखेंगे कि जो रेगिस्तानी इलाका है उसकी कामयाबता हो जाएगी। हमारी राजस्थान सरकार के पास साधन नहीं हैं। बिजली कारपोरेशन के जरिये आप हमारी मदद करें। आपकी अगर हमारी मदद करनी है तो ऐसे इलाकों में कुछ स्पेशल थर्मल प्लांट आपकी लगाने होंगे। इसका कारण यह भी है कि बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, बीकानेर के इलाकों में जहां राजस्थान कैनाल पहुंचेगी वहां बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकेगी और चम्बल योजना आपकी कामयाब नहीं होगी, और न ही उन इलाकों में सतलुज, ब्यास या भासड़ा कामयाब होगा। इस वास्ते कुछ बड़ा थर्मल स्टेशन बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर के इलाके में लगा कर ट्यूब वैल्व बिजली के जरिये आप चलाने की व्यवस्था कर दें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

उन इलाकों में बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मैं आप पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान पिछड़ा हुआ है। पहले वह 22 राजवाड़ों में बंटा हुआ था। भौगोलिक तौर से आज भी उसकी एक डिस्टिक्ट पोजिशन है। आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तौर से भी वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। पिछली तीन योजनाओं में हम कुछ आगे चले हैं, हमारे कदम आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन अभी भी बहुत काम करना बाकी है। अभी तक नाम मात्र की ही काम हुआ है।

राजस्थान के पास आर्थिक साधनों की बड़ी कमी है। उस पर अगर भी बहुत ज्यादा है। उन राक्षियों का राजस्थान को इतना ब्याज चुकाना पड़ता है कि उस ब्याज को चुकाने की भी गुंजाइश या सामर्थ्य उसमें नहीं है। इसलिए

विकास का सारा मामला एक तरह से एक जगह पर घा कर रह गया है। ऐसी हालत में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि विशेष तौर से इन बातों की तरफ गौर फरमा कर हमारी कुछ मदद की जाए।

किसाऊ डैम और नबंदा का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, उनका लाभ हमारे रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को भी मिलना चाहिए। इन के सम्बन्ध में जो विवाद चल रहे हैं उनको तुरन्त निबटया जाए। सारी जो स्टेट्स हैं और जिन को इन से लाभ मिल सकता है, उनको लाभ पहुंचाने की आप व्यवस्था करें।

राजस्थान में ट्यूबवैल्व का बड़ा भारी पोटेंशल है। कई इलाकों में अंडर ग्राउंड वाटर का सर्वे हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान में इसके बारे में पहल हुई है। बड़े बड़े अंडरग्राउंड पोटेंशल वाटर के डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। लाठी सीरीज और वारिन्दा सीरीज और जालौर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पचास साठ हजार गैलन पानी तीन चार बी फीट की गहराई पर प्राप्त हुआ है। ट्यूबवैल्व को बड़े पैमाने पर बनाना और उनको इलेक्ट्रिफाई करना, यह एक जुड़ी हुई समस्या है और इसको जोड़ कर अगर आप चलेगे तो राजस्थान का नक्शा आप काफी हद तक बदल देंगे, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भी उसको तब बदला जा सकता है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी बदला जा सकता है। खुशकिस्मती से हमारे यहां आबादी कम है। इस वास्ते हम कुछ और लोगों को अपने यहां एबजाईव करने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं बशर्ते कि राजस्थान में इन साधनों का विकास किया जाए और हम लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो मुद्दे मैंने रखे हैं उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा। समय कम था और बातें कहने को बहुत थीं। लेकिन जो बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं उन

(श्री बी. आर. सुखल)

पर आप विचार करें और उस इलाके के पिछड़े-पन को देखते हुए जितनी भी आप वाजिब तौर से हमारी मदद कर सकते हैं, करने की कृपा करें, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन भागों का तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बी. आर. सुखल (बहराइच) : सिचाई और विद्युत दो ऐसे विभाग हैं जिन को कहना चाहिये कि ये हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के केन्द्र बिन्दु हैं। सिचाई और विद्युत के ही आधार पर हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति निर्धार करती है। चाहे वह औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हो और चाहे खेती के क्षेत्र में हो, इन्हीं दो विभागों पर वह निर्भर करती है। आज देश के सामने दो प्रमुख समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो यह है कि खेती की उन्नति कैसे हो और दूसरी यह है कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र में हम अधिक से अधिक किस प्रकार उत्पादन कर सकते हैं।

समाप्त महोदय, देश के पिछड़ेपन का कारण केवल यही रहा है कि हमने बिजली इतनी मात्रा में अभी तक पैदा नहीं की है कि सिचाई के क्षेत्र में उसका उपयोग करके देश में खेती की पैदावार पर्याप्त मात्रा में बढ़ सके। जो कुछ भी हरित क्रान्ति हो सकी है वह केवल इस बास्ते हो सकी है कि हमारे देश में कुछ फर्टि-साइजर की व्यवस्था हो गई है। रासायनिक खाद मिलने लग गए हैं और कुछ पानी की सुविधा सुलभ कर दी गई है।

समाप्ति महोदय, जब हम स्वतंत्रता के पहले जो हमारी दशा थी उस पर विचार करते हैं और उसका मुकाबला आज जो हमारी दशा है उसके साथ करते हैं तो एक महान परिवर्तन

हमारे सामने आता है। आजका नयन, अन्तर्गत येम जब हम देखते हैं तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारत का नक्का ही बदल गया है। ये बहुत बड़े भारी काम बना दिये गये हैं और तत्काल सिचाई आदि की वहाँ से व्यवस्था कर ली गई है। इस में इसकी विद्युत पैदा होती है कि मालूम ऐसा होता है कि बहुत बड़ी भारी क्रान्ति हो गई है और सुचारु हो गए हैं। लेकिन जब हम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को देखते हैं, उन इलाकों को देखते हैं जहाँ पर विद्युत का कोई प्रकाश नहीं है, सिचाई के साधन नहीं हैं तो हमें बड़ी गिराशा होती है। हमने समाजवाद का नारा लगाया है। गवर्नमेंट का उद्देश्य भी सामाजिक क्रान्ति करना है ताकि देश से पिछड़ापन दूर हो और देश समृद्ध हो, उसका उत्थान हो। कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सारे साधन एक जगह केन्द्रित हो गए हैं। लेकिन कुछ और क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ साधनों का बिल्कुल ही अभाव है। मैं आपके सामने उत्तर प्रदेश और खास तौर पर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर नहरों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ पर एक किसानों की कठिनाई है। उस किसानों को आप देखें तो उस में एक बहराइच जिला आता है जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। बाघरा और कीर्वाला नदियाँ हैं। मंत्री महोदय भी वहाँ पर गए होंगे। वहाँ पर बड़ी भारी शारदा नहर परियोजना चल रही है बहुत उमदा ठेक से उसको रखा गया है। वहाँ सारा जो पानी इकट्ठा होगा वह सारा पानी शारदा कैनल में जाएगा जो अब दूसरे जिले से प्रारम्भ होती है। सारी योजना हमारे जिले से शुरू होती है लेकिन बाघरा पानी हमारे यहाँ से उठ कर दूसरे जिले में प्रारम्भ। मुझे इस का दुःख स्थिति है, स्थिति यह है कि हमारे जिले का पानी दूसरे जिले में जाए, जाना चाहिये। दूसरे जिले भी सम्पूर्ण भारत के अंग हैं। अगर हमारी बजट से वे

सुखी और सम्पन्न होते हैं तो हम अपने आपको गौरवान्वित हुआ मानते हैं। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर देश की समृद्धि होती है, देश की आर्थिक प्रगति होती है तो हम उसमें नगण्य न रहें, हमारी उपेक्षा न हो। हमारे ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारे यहाँ जो कौड़याला और घाघरा नदियाँ हैं जिस में शाश्वत जल प्रवाह रहता है, दोनों पहाड़ी नदियाँ हैं और बड़ी भीषण नदियाँ हैं, इस में बरसात में बहुत पानी भर जाता है। इस पानी को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए और यहाँ पर विद्युत उत्पादन की व्यवस्था की जाए। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो बिजली जो उत्पन्न होगी उससे पूर्वी जिलों की समस्या को आप हल कर सकेंगे।

शारदा परियोजना जो है इस में अगर लिफ्ट सिस्टम से पानी दिया जा सकता हो तो हमारे जिले में भी दिया जाय। दूसरे ढंग से वहाँ से पानी ऊँचे स्थानों पर नहीं पहुँचाया जा सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue your speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
June 25, 1971/Asadha 4, 1893
(Saka)*
